THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X--No. 51 PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

MISSOURI.

Judge James C. Moodey Disfranchised.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of August 27 relates the following:—

Judge James C. Moodey, who for a short time presided as Judge of the Circuit Court of St. Louis county, and was ousted from the position by the Legislature, publishes the following card in the afternoon paper of yesterday:—

ST. LOUIS, August 26, 1868.—Editors *Dispatch*:—The Registrar, Bill Brown, at Camp Spring, rejects me as a voter. I am the grandson of a Revolutionary soldier. I got up the Old Guard and served in it as a private until Lee surrendered. My loyalty was never before questioned.

This morning I took the oath, and answered all (unauthorized) questions satisfactorily. I am put on the rejected list because, as Bill Brown says, I have "a general reputation for sympathizing with Rebels, *of late*." Yours, etc., JAMES C. MOODEY.

P. S.—Bill Brown and I will meet "at Philippi."

J. C. M.

The "Bill" Brown referred to is probably Mr. Andrew Brown, the registering officer in the western precinct of the Sixth Ward; but he has no intention of going to Philippi for the mere pleasure of seeing Judge Moodey. He would rather meet him at Henry Dodu's, or some place this side of Philippi.

A gentleman who witnessed the rejection of Judge Moodey as a voter, informs us that it was a most laughable affair. He says that Moodey and three or four old citizens were at the registering office at Camp Spring. The officer was putting an old gentleman through the usual catechism, when the eccentric Judge put in and said he would vouch for the old gentleman's loyalty. The Judge's turn came next, and he answered all the questions propounded to him. Mr. Brown then informed the Judge that he would place his name on the rejected list. The Judge demanded the reason, and became furious. He inquired the names of some of the spectators, and declared that he would sue Brown for damages, and all that sort of thing. Brown kept perfectly cool, and those who saw the affair had a hearty laugh at the old Judge.

In rejecting Judge Moodey Mr. Brown simply performed what he considered to be his duty. He is required to examine every applicant for registration, and to reject all who cannot stand the test of the prescribed rules.

Pretended Instructions to Boards of Registration.

A correspondent signing himself as "Viator," writing to the St. Louis *Republican* from Macon city, Mo., gives a pretended expose of the instructions to the various Boards of Registration. This code of instructions contains the following rules:—

Rule First. The oath of loyalty will not be administered by the Board to those persons who enrolled, or caused or permitted themselves to be enrolled disloyal or Southern sympathizers.

Second. The man or person against whom no open or particular act of rebellion, secession, disloyalty, or Southern sympathy is known or can be brought, but whose associations during the Rebellion were mostly, if not entirely and altogether confined to and were altogether with Rebels, secessionists, and those persons whose feelings, opinions; and sentiments and sympathy were known, and believed, and understood to be for and with the Rebellion, cannot nor will be registered as qualified voters, unless he removes, beyond a doubt, by competent evidence required by rule 5 of these instructions, the presumption of disloyalty raised against him by such associations and the company he kept during the war.

Third. Young men who have become of age since the closing of the last general registry made in 1866, and whose associations, connections, and antecedents are, and were Rebels, disloyalists, Southern sympathizers and rebellious in feeling and sentiment, *can not* nor will not be registered as qualified voters, unless they remove, beyond a doubt, by the competent evidence required in Rule 5th of these instructions, the presumption of disloyalty raised against them by being so connected or associated.

Fourth. To establish his right to be registered as a qualified voter, the person presenting himself before the Board of Registration must prove, beyond a doubt, by the competent evidence required in Rule 5th of these instructions, that *he is not nor never has been* guilty of any of the acts specified in the Constitution of the State of Missouri and the Registration law.

Fifth. The competent evidence spoken of in the foregoing rules, and which you will imperatively require, in establishing the right of any one to be registered as a qualified voter, is, and must, and shall be, men who were unconditional Union men from the beginning to the end of the war, and who were openly and publicly known to be and recognized as active, uncompromising, unconditional Union men from the inception of the Rebellion to its close, and who have since the suppression of the Rebellion demeaned themselves as active haters and opponents of the Rebel cause, and who have not united and affiliated politically with Rebels, secessionists and Southern sympathizers since the putting down of the Rebellion.

Seventh. Taking an oath that a person is not nor never has been guilty of any of the acts or disqualifications specified in the Constitution of the State, shall no. be conclusive evidence of his loyalty, nor swearing that he has never been disloyal or sympathized with the South, shall not be conclusive evidence of his right to be registered as a qualified voter, but if a doubt exists in the minds of the Board of Registration as to his loyalty or right to be registered as a qualified voter, the person against whom the doubt exists, must remove said doubt to the satisfaction of the Board, and it must be by the competent evidence required by Rule 5th of these instructions.

Eleventh. The so-called Amnesty Proclamation issued by President Johnson on the 3d day of July, 1868, purporting to remove disqualifications from Rebels, secessionists, and Southern sympathizers, and purporting to restore them to all their political rigats and privileges which they forfeited by their acts of treason and rebellion, is not nor shall not in no case whatsoever be considered as entitling a man to be registered as a qualified voter, but the Board of Registration shall wholly and absolutely disregard said so-called Amnesty Proclamation.

Twelfth. No person who swears he was opposed to the war in putting down the rebellion, shall be registered as a qualified voter.

Thirteenth. A doubt, suspicion or belief that a man is a rebel, traitor, secessionist, or Southern sympathizer, shall be sufficient to reject him unless he removes said doubt, suspicion, or belief by the competent evidence required in rule 5th.

THE SOUTH.

Ku-klux Robberies at Raleigh, Tenn.

The Memphis *Post* of August 27 says:—"The existence of a gang of vile Ku-klux assassins and robbers near Raleigh, in this county, cannot be doubted. They have been committing depredations in that quarter for over two weeks. Some lives have been taken by them, but they seem to be more intent upon robbing the helpless colored people. They arm themselves with shotguns, mounted, and in gangs of fifty or sixty, sally out at the dead of night to rob poor negroes of their arms. Last week they fell across a brave fellow, who gave them what they so richly deserve. Instead of giving up his gun, as demanded, he compromised by giving one of them the contents of it full in the face. The whole party stampeded, and were glad enough to let him alone. We trust our colored citizens will always respect the laws and keep the peace, but whenever midnight robbers and assassins are prowling around their houses at the dead hours of night, that they will protect their homes and families at all hazards, and give the villains the welcome which their cowardly, thieving approaches deserve.

The Offense of a Colored Clergyman.

A call for a meeting of the colored ministers of the city, with the names of the various colored clergymen attached, has appeared for a time in the Memphis *Post*. One of the gentlemen whose name appears in the list had occasion since its publication to visit Collierseville to hold religious service near that place. He had no sooner reached the place than it was noised about that a "nigger minister" from Memphis had arrived. Some rebels had been reading the *Post* and noticed this list of colored clergymen. They at once called upon him and demanded his name. Finding his name in the *Post*, they cursed him, and warned him to leave that place as fast as he could get away. We are not aware that this clergyman ever attended a political meeting or took any part in politics. The object of the meeting, to the call for which his name appeared, unknown to himself, had no connection with politics This is a sample of Ku-Klux freedom in Tennessee.

Kirby Smith's Exploits in Kentucky.

The editor of the Paris *Kentuckian* has been to Richmond, Ky., to attend the Fair, where he saw and heard a great many things. Listen to him:—

General Kirby Smith was a guest at the Fair, and, of course, was much toasted. This was his first visit since his victorious entry into Richmond in 1862. What a contrast between the two visits. Then as a successful warrior relieving the people from a detested military bondage; now with them to enjoy a holiday's sport. Many were the thanks he received from those who were released from imprisonment by his timely presence. Seeing that we occasionally took a note of facts mentioned in the course of his remarks, General Smith said we could make a statement that never had been published to wit:—It is a mistake, though generally believed and always published, that he came into the State in 1862 by agreement with Bragg. He came entirely on his own responsibility. He had come up with the intention of attacking Cumberland Gap, but deeming that impolitic, suddenly concluded to make a bold dash for Kentucky, and despatched to the Secretary of War and to General Bragg information of his movements. He made the unparalleled march of sixty miles in fifty hours coming in. General Smith thinks Kentucky ought to have been easily held against Buell, as the Confederate force in Kentucky was over 60,000 men. He himself had 30,000 under his command at the time of the Perryville fight, though there were only 18,000 in the fight. He looks forward to further trouble, and thinks that the Radicals show unmistakably that they do not intend to surrender to the clear majority now evidently arrayed against them. He expects to open his military academy at Newcastle on the 15th of September next, but promises to pay Paris a visit during the Bourbon Fair. It is not necessary for me to speak for the gallant warrior who relieved Bourbon from the Metcalfe reign of terror, and the Christian gentleman who, by his moderate rule, softening as far as possible, the severities of war, shamed his opponents for a time into comparative decency.

SENATOR YATES.

His Reception in Springfield.

The largest political meeting held in Springfield, Ill., since the great Lincoln demonstration in 1860, convened on Saturday evening last, the occasion being the reception of Hon. Richard Yates, one of the Senators from Illinois. An address of welcome was delivered by General John Cook. After the cheering, with which his appearance was greeted, had subsided, Mr. Yates responded, thanking them for the cordial greeting which they had extended to him. In this connection he said:—

"After nine months of weary absence, I come back to you with the same principles and the same faith with which I left you. You have known me for thirty years and more; you have known all my faults and all my weaknesses, and you have stood by me. But now I am to vindicate myself in one regard, and that is this:—That, whatever may have been those weaknesses or those faults, however much I may have failed, yet on all occasions, in the Legislature of your State for eight years, in the House of Representatives for four years, as Governor of your State, and as your Senator in Congress, I have been ever true to the principle of human freedom. I have been forever true to the undying, immortal principle of universal and undivided human liberty. I have never concealed my opinions. I have never willingly or knowingly turned my back upon a friend. I have never dodged a question. When I have been asked whether I was for suffrage or not, I have spoken for myself; I have answered that I am for equal rights, for American citizenship for every man 21 years of age, from whatever country, or wherever born, or of whatever color; I am for the enjoyment of equal rights by every man and by every American citizen; I am for suffrage in the South, and in the North, and everywhere. I do not stand back bullied and frightened; I do not intend to let Wade Hampton, and Seymour and Blair snatch from us that loyal vote which stood by us during the war, and which flashed two hundred thousand bayonets in the face of Jeff. Davis and his hosts. I do not regret that in the providence of Almighty God I was called upon to be the Governor of the State of Illinois from the commencement to almost the end of the war. I do not regret, fellow-citizens, that I raised two hundred and fifty-eight thousand troops in the most sacred cause of God-given liberty and humanity; troops who covered themselves all over with glory upon more than five hundred battle-fields of the war. I do not regret it, fellow-citizens, that I myself stood with General Grant amid the roar and thunder of battle. I do not regret it that I called upon the citizens of the State of Illinois, upon her noble matrons and her beautiful maidens to send to the brave soldiers in the field all the comforts and luxuries within their reach. I do not regret it that I went to the field of battle, and brought home the sick and wounded; and I do not regret it, fellow-citizens, that when traitors assembled in the capitol of the State, and passed resolutions against the war, that I sent them bowling to their homes. There is another thing I do not regret. In the Executive chamber up there, which is now so ably filled by your gallant and glorious Governor Oglesby, and which is soon to be filled by your no less distinguished, able, and gallant soldier, General John M. Palmer—I do not regret that there I issued my proclamation, appealing to the patriotism of the people of the State of Illinois, after our flag had been fired upon, and we had been forced into a war which we could not avoid, and which we were bound to fight for our national preservation, for after we had been struck we were forced to strike back again; I do not regret that, in that Executive chamber, where I issued my edict against traitors and copperheads, this feeble hand signed the commission of the world's greatest commander, U. S. Grant, the next President of the United States."

WYOMING TERRITORY.

A Fearful Condition of Affairs.

"The two leading characteristics of the Western rough are a reckless disregard of life and an equal disregard for money, and just now the facilities for getting rid of the latter are unequalled. The 'big tent' has been dedicated and is in operation day and night. The structure is a nice frame, one hundred feet long and forty feet wide, covered with canvas and conveniently floored for dancing, to which, and gambling, it is entirely devoted. For want of something better to do I have spent many of my evenings there, studying the shades of Western life. As you enter, the right side is lined with a splendid bar, supplied with every variety of liquors and cigars, with cut-glass goblets, ice pitchers, splendid mirrors and pictures rivalling those of our Eastern cities. At the back end a space large enough for one cotillion is left open for dancing, on a raised platform, a full band is in attendance day and night, while all the rest of the room is filled with tables devoted to monte, faro, rondo cooto, fortune wheels, and every other species of gambling known.

"During the day the 'big tent' is rather quiet, but at night, after a few inspiring tunes at the door by the band, the long hall is soon crowded with a motley throng of three or four hundred miners, ranchmen, clerks, bullwhackers, gamblers, and 'cappers.' The brass instruments are laid aside, the string-music begins, the cotillions succeed each other rapidly, each ending with a drink, while those not so employed crowd around the tables and enjoy each his favorite game.

"Last night was one of unusual interest, for Blair's little speech had drawn a large crowd, and the tent was full, while from every table arose the musical rattle of the dice, the hum of the wheel, or the eloquent voice of the dealer. Fair women, clothed with richness and taste, in white and airy garments, mingled with the throng, watched the games with deep interest, or laughed and chatted with the players. The wife of the principal gambler—a tall, *spirituelle*, and most innocent-looking woman—sat by his side, while their children, two beautiful little girls of four and six years, ran about the room playing and shouting with merriment, climbing upon the knees of the gamblers, and embraced in their rude arms."

HON. CALEB CUSHING.

His Resignation from the Commission to Codify the Laws.

In a recent letter the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:—

"The resignation of the Hon. Caleb Cushing, as head of the commission for codifying the laws of the United States, (in which Judges James and Johnston, formerly of Cincinnati, were associated with him), was in the hands of the President long before the adjournment of Congress, but he has appointed no successor to fill the vacancy. Mr. Cushing's abandonment of the post might have been foreseen by any one acquainted with his peculiar temperament, many avocations, and large lucrative practice. Cushing is the most remarkable example now extant among our public men, of large capacity, great learning, acuteness of intellect, power of labor, and ability to make money. The extent and accuracy of his knowledge on almost every question amazes you, and he has a zeal and enthusiasm very rare among the veterans of the bar, or, indeed, of any other profession. Since his active participation in the memorable Charleston Convention of 1860, he appears to have totally left the field of politics, and nobody seems to know whether he is now for Grant or for Seymour. Some people are unkind enough to say that Cushing lost his interest in politics when he found that politics don't pay. Be this as it may, he has turned his abilities to excellent pecuniary account during the last few years, and his professional income has been at least $30,000 per annum. A few great cases, much employment as counsel for the Government, aid or agency for the State department in sundry matters connected with our foreign affairs, and an arbitration in the Hudson's Bay Company business, are the principal sources of this prosperity. What should so busy a man do with the enormous and painstaking labor demanded by the codification of the United States statutes? What but to do as he has done; accept the office, enter upon it with his accustomed zeal, make a resolute beginning, and then drop it for more pressing as well as more profitable avocations? Cushing's resignation leaves this important work to be taken up, as it were, *de novo*, although a very handsome beginning had been made by his two associates on the Board of Codifiers, and it is a great pity that, while more time must thus be consumed, President Johnson, with his customary procrastination in the matter of appointments, has left this important vacancy unfilled till the next session of Congress. If he appoints without the consent of the Senate, there is much risk of rejection, and his course, therefore, is likely to be to make no appointment at all. If we are ever to get our unwieldy body of statutes into clear, practicable, and convenient shape, it is time the work was being prosecuted with more vigor than the results of this Commission, after two years' labor now indicate.

OBSEQUIES.

Funeral of the Late Charles Loring Elliott.

The N. Y. *Herald* of this morning says:

The body of Mr. Elliott, the distinguished artist, which arrived here from Albany on Thursday, was conveyed to the National Academy of Design, in Twenty-third street, where it lay until 2.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. During the day a very large number of persons availed themselves of the opportunity to pay the last tribute of respect to the deceased. The coffin, a very handsome rosewood one, with ornaments of frosted silver, was placed in the last of the suite of rooms on the first floor of the building. At the foot of the coffin was an anchor, formed of japonicas, the gift of Mrs. S. P. Avery. On the wall were placed the palette, brushes, and mall stick of the deceased, with his certificate as a member of the Academy of Design, dated 1853. This palette was presented to Mr. Elliott about twenty years ago, by Mr. Cafferty, and on Elliott's decease his family returned it to Mr. Cafferty's keeping.

Among the artists present yesterday we noticed Messrs. T. Addison Richards, Eastman Johnson, S. J. Guy, W. J. Hays, W. H. Powell, Launt Thompson, David Johnson, J. F. Weir, and Messrs. Paige, Palmer, Baker, Cafferty, Boyle, James Hart, Hicks, Magrath, Fisher, Blauvelt, Lang, Thayer, Fagniani, and Calverly.

At 2 o'clock, Rev. Mr. Birch, of whose congregation the deceased was formerly a member, made a brief address, in which he spoke of the deceased's love of religious exercises, of his amiability of temper, and his childlike simplicity of character. Notwithstanding the fact that he had attained so high a position in his profession he appeared to be unconscious of his own merits, and to the tyro in art he was ever a firm friend and kindly adviser. He died while attempting to give utterance to some expression in relation to the profession he loved so well. The reverend gentleman concluded with a brief prayer, after which the friends of the deceased gathered around the coffin to take a last look at the features of him they had known so well.

At 2 30 P. M. the body was borne from the Academy and conveyed to Greenwood, where it will be deposited temporarily in the receiving vault.

The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Gray, Paige, Baker, Eastman, Johnson, Thayer, Gignoux, Lang, James Hart, H. K. Palmer, and Rossiter.

The Howell Cobb Disclaimer.

The subjoined extract from a recent private letter from Howell Cobb, of Georgia, is made public:—

"I entered this contest with a desire for the success of our ticket which I never felt before. Wearied with the bitter struggles of the past few years, my heart panted for peace, quiet, and repose. In the election of Governor Seymour and the success of the Democratic party I felt, in common with all our good people, there was not only a prospect but a certainty of peace—an enduring peace, that would lift up our own desolated section and give to it new days of prosperity; restoring, too, the past relations of brotherhood between the two sections, and making us once more a happy and united people—united not merely in name, but in heart, spirit, and truth. It was with these feelings I was induced to break a long self-imposed silence, and address the people of Georgia, to induce a like feeling on their part. Well, imagine, if you can, the surprise with which I have read the comments in radical papers on that speech, perverting its meaning, distorting and construing my words of peace and hope into words of blood and revolution! I am made the advocate of strife and war, when from every pore of my heart there comes gushing the most earnest and sincere desire for peace—lasting, eternal peace. Do me the favor to read a revised and correct copy of that speech, which I send you, so that our friends at least in the North may truthfully judge me."

ROSECRANS.

His Conference with Southern Leaders.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent gives the following version of the meeting at White Sulphur Springs, Va.:—

Major General Rosecrans arrived here this evening (August 28), from White Sulphur Springs. He began conversation with your correspondent soon after nightfall, relative to his trip to Virginia, and his conference with the leaders of the late Rebellion, by remarking that he went there as the representative of no political party, with a view of ascertaining for himself the sentiments of the principal men of the South in the present juncture of National affairs. He talked rather freely on the subject, and I give his own words as near as possible. "I had," said he, "heard so much about peace that I was sincerely anxious to find out what was in it. I went down there, saw those men, and am very well pleased with my visit. They received me very cordially, and appeared to fully appreciate the magnitude of the present canvass and the importance of restoring the country to quiet and repose. I had no instructions from anybody. I consulted no one on the subject. My object was to see for myself, in the hope that good might come of it, and that it might result for the benefit of the country. They communicated very frankly and freely with me; listened to all that I had to say, and I am satisfied that they have forgotten the past and are sincerely repentant. So far as the address which the newspapers have spoken about is concerned, nothing of the kind has been prepared, and there is no correspondence on the subject. I intend to think the matter over, and possibly I may have something to say myself on the subject." General Rosecrans talked in this strain upwards of twenty minutes, constantly harping on the words, "they were anxious to have quiet and repose." "All their instincts and interests," said he, "incline them that way. They are poor, have lost all they possessed, and they have been educated in the school of political adversity." General Rosecrans insisted on this point of their education very emphatically, and can perhaps himself reconcile his theory with those professions before the war and through the war, and with the recent incendiary harangues of some of their orators, as Rebel Wade Hampton and others. When brought to the question of negro suffrage, he said:—"It is useless; it is folly to think of it; these men—the blacks—cannot be the governing class. The others have all the education and the property. With just as much reason might it be insisted and maintained that the women and children of the North should vote and legislate. In fact, there would be much more wisdom in it, for our women read papers, are enlightened, and can generally form as correct views on most subjects as we can. I think this negro-suffrage doctrine will utterly fail." General Rosecrans professes a sincere desire to serve the country according to his ideas, which he insists are the only true and correct ones. His plan evidently is to consult with the leaders of the Democratic party on the subject of his visit to Virginia, and his conversations with the ex-Rebel conclave, and, if it should be deemed advisable, to publish a manifesto such as that indicated in the despatches last evening and embodying the points of the conversation. He goes to New York to-morrow evening for this purpose. In reply to the question whether he did not find many extreme Southern men in the South of the Forrest school, he answered, dodging the question somewhat, "Well, it is hardly proper to say large numbers. There were some, of course; but I am very well satisfied with my visit. I think everything looks well; I believe it will be productive of good."

General Rosecrans is in constant communication with the President, and one of his Secretaries said to me, this evening, that he (the Secretary) had the whole plan in confidence from General Rosecrans before he started for White Sulphur Springs. The General evidently stands on the peace platform indicated in the Blair letter, and has no hesitation in saying that the negroes should not vote in the Southern States. From this resume of the General's sentiments it is easy to see that the document, if one should be put forth, will be a genuine anti-negro, Copperhead production, intended to bolster up Seymour and Blair, defeat Grant, and float the ex-Rebels of the North and of the South into power.

A Southern View of the General's Mission.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, Aug. 26.

Some speculators aver that this promised address will be a solemn declaration on the part of the South of the freedom of the negro, *per omnia secula seculorum*. As any intention to re-enslave the negroes has already been formally denied, such an address would be, in a great degree, superfluous and the forerunner of thousands more, since a fresh allocution would be necessary to pacify and mitigate every novel falsehood of the enemy.

While we do not pretend to deny that something of the kind may be even now hatching, as the result of the Greenbrier pow-wow, it would be far more dramatic and Napoleonic to conceive that Rosecrans' Mexican mission may mean mischief to Juarez, and a future for the irrepressible freedmen of the South. The United States would upset Mexico in a jiffy if the way was clear. How shall the way be cleared without finding a *casus belli* with the murderer of Maximilian and the assent of the South to keep the peace in the rear of invasion? It is a foolish bugaboo to suppose that the South is at all warlike, but still the bugaboo may exist, and the "best government," etc., may desire to remove even shadows from its path. Now, the South may enter into this arrangement if she can see any benefit in it to herself. What good may eventuate. We see a great possible good; no less than the removal of the vexed question of the negro from American politics, by transferring it to the so-called "Halls of the Montezumas." Suppose Rosecrans, as the oracle of the Government, pronounces the doom of Mexico. Immediately thereafter a general proclamation could be issued to the blacks inviting them to help to conquer a land which would be a perfect paradise to them, and where they could indulge their social equality theories to their hearts' content. In this country their destiny must be an evil one; first, an almost total loss of political influence, and then final extinction from natural, if not hostile causes. But Mexico offers them salvation, honors, a glittering future, if they can command them, by having everything their own way under tropic skies and without the encroachment of fierce civilizations. Thus, at one magnificent stroke, the United States will be pacified and Mexico made no worse. It is a first rate prospect, if it be practicable. The only fear is Generals Lee and Rosecrans may not see it through these lamps. If not, we still contend that the idea is a fine one. It may be made light of by future revelations. If so, we can console ourselves as our famous orator, Mr. Ben. Hill, did, during a recent speech. He was entering into a philosophical review of the situation, when some rabid individual screamed out, "What about Gibson?" "My friend," retorted Mr. Hill, "I was pursuing a right good train of thought, and yet you interrupt me with a very small matter."

If Rosecrans does not agitate the Mexican puddle and douse the negro question at the same time, we must insist that it is another Gibson case; unless indeed the assembled wisdom of Greenbrier shall improve upon our hint.

—West Point, since its first establishment, March 16, 1802, has admitted 4899 cadets, of whom 2218 were graduated. The total appropriations for the Academy for the period of sixty-six years have amounted to $8,552,339.

—It is not yet generally understood that under the new Revenue bill all tavern keepers selling cigars and tobacco are required to take out special licenses as though regularly engaged in the tobacco trade.

—A telegraph cable is to be laid between Denmark and Russia.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

A New Political Issue Created The Next Session of Congress—The Campaign in New England.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

A New Issue.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—A new idea has been broached by certain Southern anti-radical politicians in favor of allowing every native and naturalized citizen of the United States in the reconstructed States the right to vote in the coming Presidential election. The idea is, briefly, that the constitutional amendment of the Constitution known as article fourteen, only deprives of the right to hold office such persons as, anterior to the Rebellion, took an oath to support the Constitution and afterwards engaged in the Rebellion, and gave aid and comfort to the enemy. By referring to the article it will be noticed that not a word is said about the right of such persons to vote, and hence Southern politicians contend that they have not been deprived of that right by the new amendment.

The Next Session of Congress.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Efforts are still being made by Southern Republicans for a September session of Congress, but Senator Morgan, who is now here, says that no understanding exists between himself and General Schenck on that subject.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Republican State Central Committee—Crime in the City.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, August 29.—The Republican State Central Committee met here yesterday, and was fully attended. They resolved to make full nominations and a vigorous canvass, also to hold a grand ratification meeting in Monument Square early in September. The delegates are all in good spirits.

Washington Goodrich, alias Bill Edwards, the special friend of Badly, was stabbed last night by several parties who attacked him.

Rain fell all last night.

Some sympathizing Baltimore merchants say they will sell to the Southerners on credit if New Yorkers refuse.

FROM LANCASTER.

Destructive Fire—Burning of an Iron Establishment.

LANCASTER, August 29.—A fire broke out in the iron house of Steinman & Co.'s hardware establishment in this city last evening, which it is estimated did damage to the amount of about $10,000. It is supposed the fire was communicated from the apartment used for boiling oils. The loss is fully covered by insurance in the Girard, Home, Ætna of Springfield, Commerce of Delaware, and Lancaster Home Insurance Companies.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 29—A. M.—Consols, 94 for both money and account. American securities firm; 5-20s 72; Atlantic and Great Western, 39¼; Illinois Central, 91½; Erie, 31¼.

FRANKFORT, August 29—A. M.—5-20s, 75¼.

PARIS, August 29—A. M.—The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 70-82f.

LIVERPOOL, August 29—A. M.—Cotton steady. Sales 12,000 bales. All other articles are unchanged.

LONDON, August 29.—Consols, 94 for money and account. American securities closed quiet and steady. United States 5-20s, 72½; Illinois Central, 91½; Erie Railroad, 31.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, August 29—P. M.—Cotton steady; sales to-day estimated at 12,000 bales. Other articles are unchanged.

LONDON, August 29—P. M.—The markets are without change.

ANTWERP, August 29—P. M.—Petroleum, 49f. 50c.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 29.—Stocks steady; Chicago and Rock Island, 103½; Reading, 91; Canton, 45½; Erie, 46⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 105; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 108½; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 85⅝; New York Central, 125½; Illinois Central, 143; Cumberland preferred, 129; Virginia 6s, 53; Missouri 6s, 93; Hudson River, 137; U. S. 5-20s, 1862 114½; do. 1864, 109⅞; do. 1865, 111¾; do. new, 108⅜; 10-40s, 108⅝. Gold, 144⅞. Money unchanged. Exchange, 109.

No More "Foul Play" at the New York Broadway Theatre.

The New York *Herald* of this morning contains the following:—

The Broadway Theatre is closed, and now but one theatre in the city monopolizes all that there is of *Foul Play*. In consequence of the refusal yesterday on the part of Judge Barnard to remove the injunction which had been granted on Wednesday last against the drama of *Foul Play* as performed at the Broadway Theatre, that establishment was compelled to keep its doors closed last evening, and its patrons were obliged to solace themselves by finding amusement elsewhere. It was not known until late in the afternoon that the injunction could not be removed; too, late, in fact, to admit of another play being substituted for the one under the ban. As the company had been engaged to perform in that particular piece and could not be brought together until about a quarter of an hour before the usual time for raising the curtain, it was deemed advisable by the manager not to open the house, as it would be impossible to give a first-class performance, such as has always characterized this theatre, on so short a notice; therefore it was that hundreds of our amusement loving citizens last evening were doomed to disappointment. The house would undoubtedly have been crowded to excess had it been open, for long after the customary hour had arrived for commencing the performance hundreds of people continued to flock to the theatre in carriages, in omnibuses, and afoot, only to find the great lamps in front of the house as black as Erebus, and the iron railing that guards the entrance to the vestibule locked and bolted. The theatre will remain closed until Monday evening, when Mrs. General Lander, the great tragedienne, will appear in the *role* of "Mary Stuart," in the play of that name.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, August 29, 1868.

The Money market, as we have noticed for some time past, continues easy. Call loans rule at 4a5 per cent. First-class commercial paper ranges from 6a7 per cent. per annum. The Stock market was dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government securities were firmly held. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 103.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 45⅝@45¾, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53¼, no change; Catawissa preferred at 33¼, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 55, no change.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 15.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 31¼, no change; and Northern Liberties at 115, no change. 162 was bid for Philadelphia; 60 for Commercial; 59 for Penn Township; 61 for Girard; 87 for Western; 73¼ for City; 44 for Consolidation; and 69 for Corn Exchange.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 21a21¼, no change; 19¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 33 for Morris Canal; 70 for Morris Canal preferred; and 14¼ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa 6s, 1 series	104	10 sh Penna R.	53¼
$1200 67 All Co's	74	4 do.	53¼
$500 Leh 6s, gold	88	135 do.	53¼
500 sh Read R	2d. 45¼	100 sh Cata Pf	30. 33¼
100 do.	b30. 45⅛	100 do.	33¼
100 do.	s30. 45⅝	100 sh Leh Nav	21¼
100 do	s30. 45⅞	300 do.	30. 21
100 do.	s10. 45 4th	200 do.	21¼
100 sh 13th & 15th	15	26 sh Mech Bk	31¼

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114½; do. 1862, 114¼@114½; do., 1864, 109¾@110; do., 1865, 111¾@112; do. 1865, new, 108¾@108¾; do., 1867, new, 108¾@108¾; do., 1868, 108¾@108¾; do., 5s, 10-40s, 108¾@108¾; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119½; do. September, 1865, 119; do. October, 1865, 118¾. Gold, 144¾@145. Silver, 136¼@138¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 114¼@114½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114¾@114¾; do., 1864, 109¾@109⅞; do., 1865, 111¾@111¾; do. July, 1865, 108¾@108¾; do. July, 1867, 108¼@108¾; 1868, 108¾@108¾; 5s, 10-40s, 108¾@108¾. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119¾@; September, 1865, 118¾@119; October, 1865, 118@118¾. Gold, 144¾@145.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, of 1881, 114@114½; old 5-20s, 114¼@114¾; new 5-20s, 1864, 109¾@110½; do., 1865, 111¼@111¾; 5-20s, July, 1865, 108¾@109; do., 1867, 108¼@108¾; do., 1868, 108¾@108¾; 10-40s, 108¾@108¾. Gold, 144¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Aug. 29.—The Flour market continues remarkably quiet, and prices may be quoted fully 20c. per barrel lower. Sales of 500 barrels for the supply of the home consumers, including superfine at $7 50@8 25; extras at $8 50@9; 300 barrels Northwestern extra family at $9@9 87 for low grade and fair. $10 75@12 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do; and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $8 50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is dull, and the tendency of prices for inferior grades is for a lower range. Sales of 1000 bushels new red at $2 for common and $2 25@2 35 for fair and choice; also, 12,000 bushels Michigan and Kentucky white at $2 65. Rye may be quoted at $1 60@1 95 per bushel for new Pennsylvania and Western. Corn is without essential change. Sales of Western and Pennsylvania yellow at $1 25@1 27 and Western mixed at $1 23@1 25, the latter rate for choice. Oats are steady, with sales of new Pennsylvania and Western at 70@73c.

Seeds—Cloverseed is firmer; sales 450 bushels choice Ohio at $9. Timothy commands $3@3 25. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2 70.

—The Post Office Department has no knowledge of the great fraud reported in Buffalo a few days since. Lee, who is charged with receipting for $250,000 worth of Post Office blanks never delivered, was the blank agent at Buffalo, and not the Chief Clerk of the Department, as reported.

—A contemporary says that he wrote home to his paper that the rivers out West where he was visiting were striking out for themselves new channels, but the compositor rendered the word rivers *wives*, and brought the editor into trouble.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 29.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....75 | 11 A. M.....82 | 2 P. M.....84

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Graham's Polly, Biergette, Antwerp, Workman & Co.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.

Barque Argus, Laugtrinck, Dantzic, L. Westergaard & Co.

Brig Emelia Celestina, Simeon, Gibraltar for orders, Merchant & Co.

Brig L. L. Wadsworth, Bailey, Portsmouth, Scott, Walter & Co.

Schr C. S. Carstairs, Price, Newport, do.

Schr Henry Allen, Tatem, Boston, do.

Schr R. Peterson, English, Boston, do.

Schr H. B. McCauley, Hubbard, Bangor, do.

Schr Thos. P. Clyde, Scull, Charleston, do.

Schr J. Bradley, Bradley, Washington, Penn Gas Coal Co.

Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.

Schr P. Boice, Adams, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.

Schr J. Cadwalader, Steelman, Salem, do.

Schr L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.

Schr J. A. Parsons, Clark, Boston, do.

Schr Baltimore, Dix, Boston, Weid, Nagle & Co.

Schr R. & S. Corson, Corson, Boston, Hammett & Nell.

Schr R. K. Vaughan, Risley, Salem, Audenried, Norton & Co.

Schr John Shay, Tilton, Salem, do.

Schr Gen. Grant, Fitzgerald, Washington, do.

Schr G. A. Grant, Banks, Richmond, do.

Schr Paragon, Shute, Bath, L. Audenried & Co.

Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, Salem, Borda, Keller & Nutting.

Schr Sidney Price, Townsend, Salem, Quintard, Ward & Co.

Schr J. C. Runyan, Higbee, Newburyport, Fuller & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, 1 day from New York, with mdse. to John F Ohl.

Schr Helen M. Waite, McKee, from Calais, with lumber to W. A. Leverigo.

Schr W. Tice, Tice, 5 days from Newbern, N.C., with lumber to captain.

Schr G. B. Holmes, Pray, 8 days from Calais, with lumber to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr F. G. Russell, Clark, 5 days from Portland,

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Minister Johnson's Reception by Disraeli—Progress of our Diplomacy in England.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Minister Reverdy Johnson, after enjoying a very cordial and respectful reception from the English people at Southampton and in London, has had a personal interview with Premier Disraeli in audience at Hughenden. The time for the presentation of the new envoy of the United States to Queen Victoria was arranged on that occasion, and there is little doubt but that Mr. Johnson read to the head of the British Cabinet a rough draft of the address which he intends to deliver to her Majesty, and that Mr. Disraeli intimated to our representative the tenor and tone of the reply of the Court. This instant and satisfactory progress, this talking over the situation in a friendly way, is not only complimentary to the American nation, but shows forth the estimate which has been formed in England of Mr. Johnson's talent, probity, and character as a public man and gentleman.

In the present aspect of our relations with Great Britain Minister Johnson is the "right man in the right place," and, being so, his path has been made easy and his way clear to the throne from the very commencement. Our special correspondent in London intimates, indeed, in his letter published in the *Herald* yesterday, that business of a very delicate and interesting character had been transacted between the two statesmen even before the special meeting at Hughenden, and that the troublesome and perplexing Court breeches question has already been disposed of and will no longer present a source of embarrassment to our Minister in his communications with the sovereign of England. Mr. Johnson, aware of the worries and delicate perplexities which occurred to the late General Scott, the deceased ex-President Buchanan, as well as to ex-Minister Adams, by means of pantaloons and "unavoidable circumstances," availed himself no doubt of the occasion to submit to Mr. Disraeli that at a moment when all England was *en deshabille* owing to the extraordinary heat of the weather, and when in the law courts judges and lawyers had trenched on the constitution by throwing off their huge wigs of horse hair, and found that they possessed just as much brains without them as before, the British people would come to be regarded as a very "stiff-necked generation" should they stand too rigidly on an "old clo' " form of etiquette with the more juvenile branch of the Anglo-Saxon race, so that Premier Disraeli, who is not personally given so much to the use of "purple and fine linen" as were many of his distinguished ancestors, consented to take the court breeches, shad-bellied vest, and gilt-flapped coat from the "peg" in our case and lay them "on the shelf" for a next customer. Our London correspondent assures us that the matter has been disposed of in such an effectual way that Minister Johnson may, if he so choose, appear at Buckingham Palace in a shooting jacket—a step of democratic revolutionism which we are quite certain will never enter his head.

It is a great national privilege to enjoy the right, however, and after such a graceful concession on the part of Mr. Disraeli it is very likely that Mr. Johnson and himself will shortly meet again at Hughenden and figure up the Alabama claims bill, the Premier drawing a draft on the Treasury for the amount, and our Minister exchanging a receipt duly stamped. There is no need of arbitration in the matter. England can take her time and hand the cash to Mr. Johnson, in plain citizen dress, when convenient.

The Elections in Vermont and Maine.

From the N. Y. Times.

In this country where public opinion, independently expressed, has so great weight, the importance of the elections to be soon held in Vermont and Maine cannot be over-estimated. In this respect Vermont has an extraordinary advantage. She fires the first cannon of the campaign. As we have formerly shown, the Kentucky elections were subject to conditions which entirely deprive them of value as an indication of public opinion. There is an absolute reign of terror in that State, growing out of the prejudice against both negroes and Union men, which deterred large numbers of Republicans from voting. But for this fact, the result of the election would not have differed substantially from that of 1866. It is fortunate, then, that the first free expression of popular opinion is to come from the Green Mountain State. Through and through that State is for Grant and Colfax. Only let the full vote be polled, and the Republican majority ought to reach, if it does not exceed, that of 1866, which amounted to nearly twenty-three thousand.

No Republican should stay from the polls because it is only a State election, and because it is impossible for the Democrats to win. Let him remember that every vote lost by the Republicans in September and October is so much lost in the weight of public opinion on the side of General Grant. Vermont will influence Maine, and the wave from those two States will flow over Iowa, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania in October. The momentum and effect of that wave will be measured by the Republican majorities given in these early elections.

There is every reason why Vermont and Maine should maintain the positian held by them in 1866, and we believe they will do it. Let no voter allow himself to be diverted by the side issues which Democrats are urging so strongly, because they dare not face the one great question which is involved in the campaign. The charges of financial corruption and of heavy taxation should be hurled back against the assailants. We are to take the offensive, and not the defensive. When a Republican voter is asked to account for revenue frauds, let him reply that these have grown out of the quarrel between Congress and a refractory President—a quarrel which was perpetuated by the attitude of the Democratic party. If he is asked to account for the burden of an immense national debt, let him charge the responsibility of that burden upon the party which forced the war and made the debt a necessity. If negro supremacy is thrown in his face let him deny the existence of such an element in our politics, and point to the late Mississippi election as the basis of his denial; and let him, moreover, charge against his opponents that they, by their factious opposition to an amendment which left suffrage to the States, made the negro vote a necessity of any possible restoration. If he is told that the Republican party has been to any degree surrendered to extreme radical leadership, let him deny the surrender, and point to the nomination of General Grant for President as the surest indication of a liberal and conservative policy. Let him, moreover, attack the Democrats on the ground of their extreme policy, shown both in their platform and their candidates, as well as in the published speeches and letters of their nominee for Vice-President, and of their paroled Confederate friends in the South.

Every Republican voter in Vermont and Maine may also remember that the reaction of last year against the Congressional policy has no more substantial meaning or force than the reaction (equal in degree and amount) which was exhibited in 1863, after Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. The latter did not then save the Democratic party from humiliating defeat in 1864; the former will do them no more service this fall.

The Republican party must hold its position firmly, and move without hesitation or any consciousness of weakness upon the enemy's works. Its victory now is as necessary to the salvation of the republic as it was in 1864. Then, under General Grant as a military leader, we proposed to conquer the Rebellion, instead of surrendering to it; now, under the same leader, we propose to secure perfect peace and reconciliation.

Grant's Resignation.

From the Washington National Intelligencer.

The Radical organs generally maintain a guarded silence in reference to Grant's resignation from the army in 1854. The *Chronicle*, however, has attempted, with most ludicrous feebleness, not to answer, but to evade the questions as to the reason why the "man with a dozen and a half lives" left a captaincy in the regular army for the position of common laborer in a tan-yard. The *Chronicle* quibbles about his having become a "common" laborer. Well, concede that he was an "uncommon" laborer. All this, however, is an avoidance of the main question, which is, "Why did Grant resign?"

All that the *Chronicle* can say upon this point is the following:—

"In regard so the 'terrible disgrace' alluded to the question occurs whether, if his offence had been so terrible, Grant would have been allowed to resign? Would he not rather have been severely punished and dishonorably dismissed? Military law is not quite so lenient as to allow such 'terrible offenses' as the *Intelligencer* would have us believe he had committed to go unpunished; and it will be remembered that at that time Grant's rank was only that of captain, and that he could not have commanded any such powerful influence as might have secured him from punishment had he deserved it."

This may be to the *Chronicle* a most clear and intelligible explanation of why Grant did resign; but few will be able to see wherein the explanation consists. The question is not whether he ought to have been allowed to resign, but why, and for what reason, and under what circumstances did he leave the army in 1854? It is certainly a plain, unequivocal question, and the *Chronicle's* silly attempt to dodge it only serves to show that there is something about the answer to be concealed, some terrible plague spot in the character of the many-lived hero that not one of his life-makers has dared to touch.

If the question had been asked previous to the Chicago nomination, it might have been answered by Theodore Tilton, or Wendell Phillips, or Anna Dickinson, who boast of more than ordinary independence in daring to speak out and bear testimony against wrong doing; but even their vaunted independence in speaking of Grant has dwindled into abject subservience since the Chicago Convention set him, like the "Old Man of the Sea," astride of the neck of the radical party, to ride to death.

The silence of all the other radical journals, and radical life-makers, and radical song-writers and radical stump speakers, only render more prominently ridiculous the very feeble attempt of the *Chronicle* to divert attention from the real question, which still remains unanswered—"Why did Grant leave the army in 1854?"

The Old Issue Over Again.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Dearly as the American people loved peace, many of them feared that the war would end too soon. There were periods in the Rebellion when peace would have been a greater curse than a score of battles fought on Northern soil, and the capture of a dozen Northern cities. Better that the Rebel flag had floated in 1863 over the old State House in Philadelphia, wherein the first Congress declared American independence, than that the armistice had been granted which the Democratic party urged and the Rebel Government desired. Better, far better, that the war were raging now, with Grant still before Richmond, and Sherman at Atlanta, than that the people of the North had indorsed the declaration of the Democratic party in 1864, that the war was a failure, and compromise with traitors a necessity. Peace hath her blessings, and war, even in the noblest cause, cannot be other than a giant evil; but false peace comes sometimes to a nation, crowned with thorns and robed in shame, offering short respite as the price of long misery, and perpetuating the strife which she pretends to end. Bloodshed is not the worst of evils. It is better that men should die than that principles should be destroyed. For such reasons many of us feared that peace would come too soon. After Bull Run the whole North repudiated the idea with indignation; the Union could not treat with victorious Rebellion. As the war grew older men trusted that victory would not come till slavery had been abolished. Long before May, 1865, the loyal men of the United States were resolved that the Rebellion should be utterly crushed, and that the elements of treason should be extirpated. When Lee surrendered to Grant we thought that the Rebellion was ended.

Is it ended? No. From all parts of the South and from many men in the North comes the assurance that the war for the Union ended too soon. Their voices tell us that McClellan's weary and costly delays were not blunders; that Grant made an error when he closed up the war in the West, and forced the fighting in Virginia; that Sherman should have waited at Atlanta, and delayed for another year his triumphant march to the sea. Those magnificent combinations, by which the superior strength of the Union was brought to bear upon every point of resistance simultaneously, were fatal mistakes. We are taught every day that the war should have been indefinitely prolonged; that the Rebellion should have been crushed inch by inch, till its leaders had died in battle or fled from the country; till its armies had dwindled into bands of robbers; till it had been driven into the woods and swamps, to starve and perish where the negro had starved and perished in the days when rebellion was only an uplifted menace in that insulting hand which slavery shook in the face of the republic. Victory was as premature, we are assured, in 1865 as it would have been in 1862. Nothing was decided by the war, if we may trust the defiance now hurled at us by the South. It has gone back to 1860, and proposes to begin over again.

But there is a difference. In 1860 the country was warned that Rebellion would follow the election of a Republican President. In 1868 Rebellion is promised in case of a Republican defeat. The election of Seymour and Blair is to be the signal of another war. The Rebels of the South have made it unmistakably clear that they intend that a Democratic victory shall pay them for what they lost at Vicksburg, and Gettysburg, and Richmond. The lost cause of the South is found again, and lives in the Democratic party. The Rebellion declares that Grant did not subdue it, and that it is ready to fight again. Let us hear it speak.

Frank Blair promises revolution if he is elected. Robert Toombs declares that "the Reconstruction acts are null and void, and shall not stand. The grinning skeletons that have been set up in their midst as legislators shall be ousted by Frank Blair, whom our party has expressly appointed for that purpose." Said Howell Cobb:—"In war we drew the sword, and bade them defiance; in peace we gather up the manhood of the South, and raising the banner of constitutional equality, and gathering around it the good men of the North, as well as the South, we hurl into their teeth the same defiance, and bid them come on to the struggle. We are ready for it, if you are." Albert Pike calls upon the young men of the South to swear that the Susquehanna and Ohio shall be like rivers of fire, which no Northern Hun shall attempt to cross and live. "Secession is not dead," says Governor Wise; "it is more alive to-day than ever. I support Blair because he promises revolution." J. M. Ramsey of Georgia declares that the true men of the South are ready to rally once more under the Rebel flag "and try the issue at the cartridge-box," and promises that there are men in the North who will lead their battalions. "If are successful in the approaching contest," says the Mobile *Tribune*, "we shall gain all that we lost in the 'Lost Cause.'" "The country is by far too large to remain very long under one Government," says the Memphis *Appeal*, "and the day will come when the South will be independent." "By the election of Seymour and Blair," says Governor Vance, of North Carolina, "all that the Confederacy fought for will be won." The Mobile *Tribune* declares that "the great Democratic party will rise in its might, and the dagger of Brutus may aid in accomplishing our redemption from radical rule, ruin, and usurpation." "There are many Democrats at the North who believe," asserts the Mobile *Register*, "that the counter-revolution will not be complete without more blood-letting;" and the Richmond *Enquirer* adds, "The white men of the Southern States have seen the day when they could use the bullet, and, if God in his anger permit the necessity to arise, they will use it again." "With the skull and cross-bones of the 'Lost Cause' before us," cries the Meridian (Miss.) *Mercury*, "we will swear that this is a white man's Government. We must make the negro understand we are the men we were when we held him in abject bondage." "General Blair at the head of the militia will be a match for General Grant at the head of the regular army," boasts General Ewing. The Georgia Democratic Convention declared: — "There might once have been a necessity for the Rebels of Georgia to submit to the military authorities, but there is none now. The Democratic chivalry of the North are marching to our rescue."

This is enough. We might fill columns with such shrieks and yells of Rebellion, the echoes of 1861, but every day swells the evidence that the Southern leaders repudiate the surrender of Lee, and repay with plans of a new war the generosity which saved them from the gallows. Whether it be right or wrong that treason deserves death, it is certain that the people of the North did not permit that question to be raised; in their magnanimity they put it aside, and required of traitors no indemnity for the past, imposed no punishment for their crimes, but demanded only security for the future. It was peace for which we longed, and are we now to learn that we were wrong in seeking to establish peace in the spirit of mercy rather than in that which demands an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth? We must believe so, if we can believe Frank Blair, Wade Hampton, Howell Cobb, the leaders of the Democratic party North and South, and the unanimous voice of the Rebel press. In 1860 and 1861 these identical threats were made by the same men, but the patriotic masses could not credit their sincerity, till the attack upon Sumter proved that the South was in deadly earnest. It is the duty of the American people to profit by that terrible experience. We are warned by the Democratic party itself that its triumph means war; that it intends that Blair and Seymour shall establish the principles of the Confederacy. That warning it would be criminal folly to despise. It is Grant who represents in this contest the great cause which he represented in the war, and only by his election can peace and order be preserved and permanently established.

The Sulphur Springs Rumors.

From the N. Y. World.

General Rosecrans, the new Minister to Mexico, defers his departure until the season is a little further advanced, prudently avoiding exposure to the deadly climate of Vera Cruz, while the dog-star shoots down pestilence. While thus waiting, he makes a visit to Sulphur Springs, the fashionable watering place of Virginia, where some distinguished, and more undistinguished citizens of the South are sojourning during the oppressive summer heat. A circumstance so natural, and seemingly so trivial, as this visit of General Rosecrans to the Sulphur Springs, has filled the air with rumors which magnify his visit into the importance of a mission. The newspapers are filled with accounts more or less imaginative, of a long political conference between General Rosecrans and General Lee, of a political conference not quite so long, but of the same tenor, between General Rosecrans and Alexander H. H. Stuart, another influential citizen of Virginia, and of a detention of General Rosecrans for further political consultations with other leading Southerners with a view to some sort of an address, to be signed by the chief men of the South, particularly the officers of the late Confederate army, setting forth their views of the political situation.

These rumors are of little account; and yet they suggest a possibility of usefulness which ought not perhaps to be entirely overlooked. Such an address as has been hinted at, setting forth, with the manly frankness which belongs to the Southern character, what consequences of the late unhappy war the Southern people do and what they do not accept, might have a beneficial influence. It would help confute the calumnies which are the chief electioneering resource of the radicals. A few indiscreet expressions, uttered by one or two men who formerly had some prominence in Southern politics, are constantly paraded in the radical press as expressing the deliberate views of the South. Men like Governor Wise, who has always been regarded as somewhat erratic and hair-brained, or Mr. Toombs, who never weighs his words but blurts out the most defiant things that occur to an ardent, haughty mind in heat of a public speech, cannot with any candor be regarded as representing the sentiments of the South. The mass of no community is erratic or hot-headed. However they may be amused by the vivacity of that kind of men, their own sober views are more truly expressed by cooler and more dispassionate speakers. Spouters who are quaint and extravagant easily catch public attention, and when they make slips, their words are caught at by political opponents, and unfairly held up as expressing the sentiments of the party with which they act. If the warm expressions to which we allude do not (as we are sure they cannot) represent the views of the great mass of the Southern people, an authoritative exposition of their actual sentiments would do good.

Of course, the Southern people do not believe that "the lost cause" would be regained by the election of the Democratic candidates, if by "the lost cause" be meant either the right of secession or the re-establishment of slavery. The South fought for a severance of the Union—for independence. It fought with a heroism which does honor to Southern manhood, and won the admiration of the world. The "cause"—namely, independence—which was then "lost," was lost beyond all hope of redemption. The South fought for independence to save slavery, and one is as irretrievably lost as the other. When, therefore, one or two erratic men in the South vapor about recovering the lost cause, they talk quite at random, neither expressing any intelligible meaning of their own, nor any expectation of the Southern people. Such extravagance is lifted into notice only by the calumnious use made of it in the Northern press.

If such an address should be issued as is bruited to be in preparation, it ought to be numerously signed. There should appear appended to it the names of a majority of the most distinguished officers on the Southern side in the late war, and of the ablest civilians who exert a controlling influence over Southern public opinion. These men are competent to speak for the South. They understand the Southern people too well to mistake their views; whatever pledges they give will be kept by the great and chivalrous community who recognize their leadership.

The most stupendous and absurd mistake ever made by a party pretending to statesmanship, was the attempt of the Republicans to reorganize the South without the co-operation of the natural leaders of the people. There are fifty men in the South who control its public opinion and its political action. They are men of character, of personal honor, and individual influence, men incapable of forfeiting their word, and whose public engagements would be respected by those over whom they exert the ascendancy due to superior abilities. Instead of using the influence of these men to re-establish and cement the Union, the Republican party put them under political ostracism—a blunder which has cost the country hundreds of millions of dollars, and three years of discontent and turmoil. Such men cannot be deprived of influence. The public opinion which they control is a current to be rowed against if you attempt to force a policy to which they do not consent, and especially if you attempt to force a policy by which they are ostracised and degraded.

When hostilities terminate between Governments foreign to each other, the transition from war to peace is immediate and perfect. Armies are safely disbanded, because each Government is recognized as having power to bind and control its own people. This saves a long and burdensome afterpiece of quasi-hostilities. When our civil war ended the Confederate Government went out of existence; but the circumstances nevertheless admitted of the same complete settlement as in the case of a foreign war. Nobody doubted that the terms of surrender agreed to by Lee and Johnson would be faithfully kept by the Southern soldiers. These war-worn veterans were ready to fight or lay down their arms, according to the judgment of their trusted commanders. Grant and Sherman would not have made a more fatal, a more preposterous blunder if they had disdained and ignored the Southern generals and attempted to make peace without them, than the Republican party has in disdaining and ostracising the Southern statesmen and political leaders. In its vain and futile attempt to extinguish their influence, it has been obliged to keep up war expenses in time of peace; been obliged to overspread the South with armies to superintend the erection of governments which will fall to pieces in every State as soon as military protection is withdrawn. No policy can be permanently successful in which the leaders of Southern opinion do not co-operate. Under Republican management the country will never reach tranquillity. The Democratic party can guarantee peace—not the peace of the bayonet, but of consent and good-will—because the Democratic party can pacify the South through the influence of its leading men. Nobody doubts this; but a great many weak-minded men in the North fear that the Southern leaders will consent to nothing reasonable. An address, signed by the proper persons, setting forth explicitly what the South is willing to regard as settled against further disturbance as the result of the late war, might allay groundless apprehensions, and make the Democratic majority so large that everybody would recognize the Presidential election as a final settlement.

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Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

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Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nasmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar-Draining Machines. 6 30

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OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

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Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

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1868.

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Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

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This Company offer for sale pure California Wines,

WHITE, CLARET,
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wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.

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ALSO,

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1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1868.

1 1y

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AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATAC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuthf

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

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Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings.

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12tf

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An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5mwfm

COTTON AND FLAX,

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

Of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

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THE MODERN RUSSIAN DRAMA.

The National Life Illustrated on the Stage.

The last number of the *Edinburgh Review* has an interesting article on the modern Russian drama, which gives not only a good idea of the subject immediately considered, but of Russian life as well. The contribution is the more valuable as so little is known of the dramatic literature of Russia, which is thoroughly national, and illustrates the everyday life of the middle class of the Russian people with great fidelity.

The most popular of the living dramatists of Russia is Ostryvsky, who is scarcely known, even by name, outside of his own country. He began to write about twenty years ago, and has devoted his entire energies to the illustrations of the various phases of the national life. The writer in the *Edinburgh* says:—

"Spending almost all his time in Moscow, it is his wont to frequent the spots where these persons congregate, whose manners he delights to depict. Every likeness he draws has been carefully elaborated, feature by feature; every character he introduces is a study from the life; and the result is that, according to the universal testimony of his countrymen, his plays are thoroughly faithful transcripts of the Russian domestic life of the present day. The scene is generally laid in the house of a merchant or Government official, and it is with their families, their friends, and their servants that we become acquainted. They are not always placed in the most favorable light, for Ostrovsky is a satirist by nature. The leading national failings and vices are unsparingly attacked in his writings, and it is much to the credit of Russian audiences that they should take in such good part the uncompromising denunciations which he levels against their favorite weaknesses. They thoroughly enjoy his exposure of the Russian merchant's narrow-minded and short-sighted avarice, of his incorrigible tendency to cheat, of his utter disregard of the laws of God and man when business is concerned. They chuckle over his attacks on the propensity to drink, which has such a debasing effect on Russian middle-class life, and they are charmed with his thundering tirades against the deceit and corruption which characterize the great majority of Government officials. They like to see the vices and follies of their neighbors lashed, even when the thong of the satirist reaches themselves. A race by no means thin-skinned, in whom conscience has been but little developed, but who are endowed with a large sense of humor, they take their moral chastisement kindly, acknowledge its justice frankly, and then going home straightway recommence the habits from which it was intended to deter them. With one class only the dramatist is forbidden to meddle. He may laugh as much as he pleases at the army or at the civil service, at courtiers, lawyers, or merchants. But he must be careful about alluding to the Church; none of its ministers may be represented on the stage. It would be considered a sacrilege to admit an imitation of any of its sacred vestments into the wardrobe of a theatre. Even in an historical drama it is not allowable to introduce a clergyman of any description: a rule which involves the patriotic dramatist in considerable difficulties, the Church having played so important a part in many of those troublous times which he would naturally be most desirous to illustrate."

An extract is given from one of Ostrovsky's plays, in which there is a lively sketch of the rough manners of the Russian town, as follows:

"Rough, sir, are the manners in our town, very rough! Among our people you see nothing but actual poverty and brutality. And we shall never get rid of that; for no one can by honest work get more than his daily bread. As soon as a man has made any money he begins to get the poor under him, so as to make still more out of what they yield him without recompense. Do you know, sir, what your uncle, Savel Prokofevich, said to the burgomaster? The monks came to the burgomaster to complain that they could not get paid properly. So the burgomaster began to say to him, 'Listen, Savel Prokofevich; why dost thou not pay thy mujiks properly? Every day they come unto me with complaints.' Your uncle slaps the burgomaster on the shoulder, saying, 'Is it worth your while, your worship, to dispute about such trifles? Many men work for me in the course of a year. Now, understand me; I cut a copeck off each man's pay, and so I make a round sum, and that's a good reason for me doing so.' That's how it is, sir. And then, just consider how they behave towards each other! As traders they cut away the ground from under each other's feet, and that not so much from greed as from envy. They squabble with each other. They invite drunken chinovniks into their lofty halls. Such chinovniks! men who have nothing human in their features—from whose faces the human countenance has been rubbed out—and who, for a small pittance, will draw up terrible statements on stamped paper to a neighbor's hurt. Perhaps they begin a lawsuit, and then there is no end to their miseries. First they go to law here, then in the higher Court, where other lawyers are already expecting them and clapping their hands for joy. The story is soon told; but the suit is not so quickly ended. The lawyers lead them on and pull them about, and they seem to enjoy all the pulling about. 'I,' they say, 'shall have to pay up, but it will cost my friend there a copeck too.'"

Then the speaker goes on to complain of the conduct of his neighbors at home. They ought to be out of doors on the fine summer evenings, he says, but they shut themselves in, bolt their door, and turn their dogs loose.

"Perhaps you think they do that to pray to God. Not so, sir; nor is it on account of thieves that they lock their doors, but that no one may see how they grind the faces of their people and tyrannize over their families. How many unseen tears are shed behind those bars! How much drunkenness and dark debauchery goes on there! It is all concealed. No one sees anything of it. 'Look at me if you like,' they say, 'in public, out in the streets, but have nothing to do with my behavior at home. That's why I have bolts and bars and fierce dogs,' they say. 'The family,' say they, 'is a secret thing.' We know what sort of secrets those are. Out of those secrets they only get a pleasure; all the rest have to howl like wolves."

Another character is *Uranskova*, a cross-grained, tyrannical owner of two thousand serfs, whose peculiar eccentricity it is to take away from their parents any of the young girls on her estate who strike her fancy, educate them in her household, and find husbands for them. The result is that they are educated as ladies, and have to marry poor and ignorant men whom they never knew.

"Not a soul dares to say a word. Whatever man she selects the girl must marry, * * * and sometimes the brides don't please the'r husbands, and the husbands don't please their brides. Then she's terribly angry. Once, she wanted to marry one of her maids to a shopkeeper in our town, but he, who was a fellow without any polish, took it into his head to object. 'The girl doesn't please me,' says he. 'Besides, I don't want to get married yet.' But she laid a complaint before a burgomaster and the protopope. They soon brought the foolish fellow to reason.'

In most cases the marriage takes place without anyone daring to make the slightest objection, and as soon as the ceremony is over the old lady says to the bride:—

"You've been living with me in ease and luxury all this time. Now you're going to marry a poor man, and you'll have to live in poverty, and to work hard, and do your duty. It wasn't for your sake that I did anything for you. It was a fancy of mine to do so. And you mustn't think about the life you used to lead here. Bear your proper position in mind, and your utter insignificance."

Unfortunately these marriages never turn out well. The women pine away and the men make very bad husbands, for they know that, however drunken and dissolute they may be, the old lady will protect them.

One of the popular farces is called "Svol Sobaki," which gives the struggles of a poor and foolish chinovnik in search of a rich wife:—

"He is always running up and down the city in hopes of finding a rich wife, and he has also called in the aid of a Syakha, or professional match-maker. At last one day he sees a lady at a window who strikes his fancy, so he straightway composes a loving letter, and sends it to her. She replies by an epistle informing he him may come and see her whenever he likes, and ending, 'I blow you a kiss.' Balzaminof is overjoyed, takes a lesson in polite conversation from his mother, whose chief advice to him is to use French phrases whenever he can, and thinks of getting his hair curled. Unluckily, when he is introduced to the lady, he talks such nonsense, quoting what he calls 'sentimental and savage poetry,' that she cannot help feeling he is a fool; at the same time she receives from a former admirer a letter declaring he will kill himself if she does not marry him, and ending with these words:—'You will have to answer for my life before God, the Government, and the public. Evil demons are watching my black soul. I feel their approach. A pistol is loaded and awaits me. I shall meet death with joy and close my eyes with a hellish laugh.' This proves too much for her, and she instantly throws over Balzaminof and accepts her correspondent."

The article concludes with the criticism that the chief merit of the Russian plays is not found in the ingenuity of their plots. The writer says:—

"They are, in fact, entirely devoid of original contrivances or startling situations. The story generally unfolds itself as the piece goes on, with a simplicity which is characteristic of a very tender age in art, somewhat resembling that which marks the dramatic productions of India or China. There is very little composition in the pictures the artist exhibits which follow each other something after the fashion of panoramic illustrations. But as representations of Russian family life, they are not devoid of interest. There is certainly at present no reciprocity in literature between Russia and Western Europe, which is sufficiently accounted for by the remote and exceptional character of the Russian language and by the peculiar habits of the people. Yet the writings of our own authors are received in Russia with the heartiest recognition. Every book of note that creates a sensation here is at once reproduced there, and our leading novelists would be surprised if they knew how anxiously the fortunes of their heroes and heroines are followed by the thousands of Russian readers, not only in the two great capitals of the empire but in every town into which the chief magazines make their way, from the borders of Germany to the Chinese frontier, and from the wastes of the Arctic circle to the shores of the Caspian and the mountains of the Caucasus."

NEWS SUMMARY.

Foreign.

—The cabmen of London held an immense mass meeting last evening.

—The Coroner's inquest upon the remains of those burned to death on a Welsh railroad the other day, was held yesterday, and testimony taken.

—Advices from Bokhara state that the Emir has made a treaty with the Russian commander, and the troops of the Czar have evacuated Samarcand.

Domestic

—Gold closed yesterday at 145½.

—Cape May season as brisk as ever.

—The Baltimore Schutzenfest closed yesterday.

—Hollanders are "emigrating" from Michigan to Virginia.

—Major General Howard was in New Orleans Thursday, and leaves for Texas to-day.

—William H. King, editor of the New Orleans *Times*, died on Thursday, after a lingering illness.

—Five pall-bearers at Mrs. Commodore Vanderbilt's funeral represented a capital of $250,000,000.

—William Keith, son of the Hon. Alfred Keith, of Sheldon, Vermont, was drowned, Thursday, while fishing.

—Indications are that most of the money recently stolen from the People's Bank, in Baltimore, will be recovered.

—President Juarez denies that there have been any negotiations for the sale of Sonora and Sinaloa to the United States.

—General Rosecrans having returned from White Sulphur Springs expects to leave Washington in a day or so for Ohio.

—Joseph Babbitt, long connected with the Western Union Telegraph Company, committed suicide yesterday, at Louisville, Ky.

—Robert Allen Packer, son of Hon. Asa Packer, was nominated for Congress by the Democracy assembled at Wilkesbarre, yesterday, ex Chief Justice Woodward thus failing in a renomination.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

INTERFERING WITH WORKMEN.—John White and William Gorman were charged before Alderman Delany yesterday, on the oath of Terrence Fitzpatrick, with threatening and interfering with workmen in his employ while performing their labor. Mr. Fitzpatrick stated that he had a contract to build some thirty houses, and contracted with the defendants to do the brick work; that they did all the rough work and then stopped; he waited some time for them to go on, and subsequently saw them, when he was told by them that they would not work any more, and gave the contract up. Mr. Fitzpatrick then engaged other workmen, when it is alleged the defendants came to them and stated that they were the original contractors and threatened them if they continued with the work. Mr. Fitzpatrick, having no witnesses with him, the case was continued.

INTERESTING EVENT.—On Thursday evening the ladies attached to St. Philip's Sunday-school presented their late Director, Rev. Thomas E. Hopkins, who has been appointed rector of the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, with a handsome chair and kneeling stool, as a testimony of their appreciation of his services. The presentation took place at the residence of Mr. Harvey, on Jefferson avenue, and was performed by one of the scholars in a beautiful little address. The reverend gentleman responded in a happy manner, thanking the donors and assuring them of his continued interest in their spiritual welfare. After the ceremonies a bounteous repast was partaken of, when the company retired, pleased with the events of the evening.

CASUALTIES.—The following persons were admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday:—

Robert McCormick, aged 45 years, residing in Queen street, above Fourth injured in the head by blows inflicted with a pitchfork, by a man named David Dougherty, at the stable in German street, below Third.

Robert Brown, aged 34 years, residing in Lehigh Valley, injured in the shoulder by a portion of rock striking him, while engaged in working a short distance from a blast.

FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon fire broke out in the fourth story of No. 132 North Fourth street, occupied by James Irons, show case manufacturer. A stove in the place was used for heating glue, and some shavings about were kindled into a flame. But for its early discovery the fire must have spread rapidly through the factory. As it was it was extinguished before much damage had been done.

FLAG RAISING.—On Thursday evening, September 3, a flag, bearing the names of Grant and Colfax, will be thrown to the breeze at Howard and Oxford streets, after which a mass meeting of the carpet weavers, glass blowers, and other workingmen of the Third Congressional District will take place. The Hon. Leonard Myers, John W. Forney, and others will address the meeting. A band of music, a glee club, and the Invincibles will be present.

INSPECTION OF FLOUR AND MEAL for the week ending August 27, 1868:—Barrels of superfine, 7771; barrels of fine, 38; barrels of rye, 15; barrels of corn meal, 205; barrels condemned, 229. Total, 8258.

LEGAL NOTICES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, E. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PHILADELPHIA, August 15, 1868.

This is to give notice, That on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of P. F. FOY, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 58½ WALNUT St., Phila., before Wm. McMichael, Esq., Register, on the 11th day of SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1868 at 3½ o'clock P. M.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.
8 15 s3t

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....5 22 | MOON SETS.....2 03
SUN SETS.....6 37 | HIGH WATER.....12 01

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Barque Mira, Dix, Aspinwall Merchant & Co.

Brig John Welsh, Jr. M. Isley, Sagua. S. & W. Welsh.

Schr I. W. Hine, Lane, Hartford, Westmoreland Coal Co.

Schr Nellie Bell, Stahl, Providence, J. E. Bazley & Co.

Str J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Str Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Passengers—Montgomery James, Wm. Harrison, J. J. Way and son, J. P. Brown, J. Brown, G. Janvier and wife, J. S. Kreider, daughter, and two sons, Mr. Trull and wife, Mrs. Wood, H. Beckman, J. S. Roberts, C. H. Scavebis, Mrs. Woodstrom, all of Boston; Mr. Zimmerman, Mr. Zogler, Mr. Pickering, Mr. Potete, all of Harrisburg; Mr. Hollingsworth, wife, and son, of Philadelphia. Off the Brandywine Light, passed ship Tuscarora, from Liverpool, coming up under canvas; off Bombay Hook, schr Oneida, from Bath.

Steamship Utility, Fargo, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Barque L. T. Stocker, Bobber, 14 days from Matanzas, with molasses to A. Merino.

Brig G. T. Ward, Will-by, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to Workman & Co.

Brig Mary E. Thompson, Warren, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Brig Fortuna, Brown, 5 days from Fall River, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr Kedra, Everidge, 5 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Lucy, Copp, 10 days from St. John, N. B., with laths and pickets to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr B. Steelman, Robinson, 6 days from Newbern, N. C., with lumber to captain.

Schr J. D. Vedder, from New York, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr C. L. Vandervoort, Baker, from Bangor, with lumber to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Porto Rico, Tyler, from Bangor, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Zouave, Short, 1 day from Jordan's Creek, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, from Boston.

Schr I. W. Hine, Lane, from Hartford.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Westmoreland, Hammond, hence via St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, was spoken 22d inst. lat. 42 14, long 65 40.

Ship Dashing Wave, Mayhew, for Philadelphia, was at San Francisco 13th inst.

Ship Meridian, Lenz, from Bremerhaven 27th July for Philadelphia, was passed 21st inst., no latitude, etc., by the steamer Virginia, at New York.

Steamship Gen. Meade, from New York for New Orleans, ran ashore yesterday morning, 15 miles east of Key West, Fla.

Barque Hilda, Nissen, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 27th inst.

Barque Wilhelmine, Rhets, for Philadelphia, was loading at London 15th inst.

Barque Chasca, Smith, from Port Townsend for Philadelphia, at San Francisco 13th inst.

Brig C. V. Williams, Thompson, hence, at Trinidad 18th inst.

Schr W. H. Tiers, Hoffman for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Schr Emma L. Potter, from Boston for Philadelphia at Holmes' Hole 26th inst.

Schr Florence Shay, Hulse, cleared at New York yesterday for Philadelphia, to load for the Mediterranean.

Schr Emma L. Gregory, from Vinalhaven for Delaware Breakwater, at Holmes' Hole 26th inst.

Schr Ambro. Brown, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 26th inst.

Schr Harriet and Sarah, hence, at New London 26th instant.

Schr G. C. Morris, Artis, hence, at Georgetown, S. C., 22d inst., via Charleston.

Schr Old Zach, Lynch, hence, at New Haven 26th instant.

Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, hence, at Boston 27th instant.

Schrs M. Vassar, Jr., Christie, and San Louis, Weaver, hence, at Wareham 24th inst.

Schrs Bartlett, Harris, from Newport; Rowland, Rowland, for Dighton; and J. H. Bailey, Harris, for Newport, all from Philadelphia, at New York 27th instant.

Schrs Lena Hunter, Shephard, and J. B. Johnson, Smith, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 27th inst.

Schr Watauga, Monroe, for Philadelphia, cleared at Georgetown, S. C., 21st inst.

MISCELLANY.

Schr C. C. Colgate, Van Brunt, from Liverpool about August 10, for New York, the vessel supposed to be totally wrecked in the late gale on the English coast at the mouth of the river Dee, registered 362 tons, was built at West Haven in 1867, and sailed from New Haven. She left Philadelphia in May last for Richmond and Liverpool.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Official information has been received that since the 1st July, 1867, a light has been exhibited at Cheribon, north coast of Java. The light is a fixed white light, elevated 26 feet above the high water level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 8 miles. The illuminating apparatus is 6th order. The light is placed at the extremity of the north mole of the port, and serves as a guide at night to the Roads of Cheribon.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Aug. 18, 1868.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 1038 FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
(One door below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS, IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia Post Office, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed:—

On $20.....TWO PER CENT.
From $20 to $100.....FOUR PER CENT.
From $100 upwards.....FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT

The commission is payable in stamps.
All orders, etc., should be addressed to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Orders received for Stamped Checks, Drafts, Receipts, Bill-Heads, etc., and the best rates o commission allowed.

We have constantly on hand
UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS,
AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
E. WALKER & SONS,
8 2 mw 3 No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN RAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 23] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AN
NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
5 23 PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.
FIRE INSURANCE.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ASSETS
SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.
Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.
Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
ATWOOD SMITH,
6 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210 070 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125 625 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20 000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
80,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
5,000,300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and Interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,500 150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000 80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,300 par. Cost, $1089,679 20.	Market value. $1,102,802·50
Real Estate	86,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135 67
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334·36
Stock and scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $4,676·00, estimated value	3,017·00
Cash in Bank	$199 017·10
Cash in Drawer	298·52
	183,315·62
	$1 507,605·15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
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Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
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JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $33,693·22	INCOME FOR 1868 $350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
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JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

INSURE AT HOME
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $350,000 PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or on 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.
Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.
Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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SAMUEL B. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Advisor.
7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
AMOS L. WILCOX, Secretary. [2 26]

INSURANCE COMPANIES.
TILLINGHAST & HILT'S
INSURANCE ROOMS,
JOS. TILLINGHAST. DAVID B. HILT.
No. 409 WALNUT St.
AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR
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Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK
Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL
Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their
Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
8 9 PHILADELPHIA.

INSURE AT HOME.
GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 426 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED CAPITAL, - - $500,000
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000
NO LOSSES OR DEBTS.
Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other Insurable property, and also take Marine, Canal and Inland Navigation Risks at the lowest rates consistent with security.
W. E. OWENS, President.
NATHAN HAINES, Secretary. [5 18 2m
BENJ. F. O'BRYON, Surveyor.

DIRECTORS.

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Hon. Geo. W. Lawrence,	Wm. W. Fenner,
Hon. Stephen T. Wilson,	Dr. M. McEwen,
James V. Kirk,	Nathan Haines,
R. C. Worthington,	Thomas Williams,
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John Smick,	J. Kemp Bartlett,
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INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, . $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

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Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
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William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

LONDON
IMPERIAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
LOCAL DIRECTORS:
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E. S. JAFFRAY, of E. S. Jaffray & Co.
RICHARD IRVIN, of Richard Irvin & Co.
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J. COORMAN JOHNSON, of J. J. Johnson & Co.
JAMES STUART, of J. J. Stuart & Co.
E. W. CROWELL,
Resident Manager, No. 40 PINE Street, N. Y.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
8 22 1m No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
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DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30]

GROCERIES, ETC.
TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.
We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of
FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC.,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

40 CENTS.—THE BEST ROASTED COFFEE ever sold in Philadelphia, at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—GOOD STRONG ROASTED COFFEE at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

55 CENTS.—JAVA COFFEE, IN LARGE Government sacks at WILSON'S.

ENGLISH CHICKORY, FOR MAKING Coffee rich and strong. For sale at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT street.

80 CENTS PER POUND.—GOOD STRONG BLACK TEA. WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

ORANGE PEKOE AND ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

SIFTINGS FROM THE BEST TEAS IN THE CITY, for sale to-day at WILSON'S. [6 18 thstu3m

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. 9 1

AMUSEMENTS.
WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS AT 8. THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Aug. 29, LAST NIGHT OF LEFFINGWELL, who will appear as CLORINDA, in H. J. Byron's laughable Burlesque of CINDERELLA; Or, the Lover, the Lackey, or the Little Glass Slipper, and ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS, in Edmund Falconer's laughable absurdity of TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, with new scenery, the Drama entitled FOUL PLAY, from the celebrated work of Charles Reade and Dion Boucicault, in six acts, by Charles Reade, Esq.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Saturday) NIGHT, Twelfth Night of THE WHITE FAWN, produced with the most Beautiful Scenery in the world. MOST GORGEOUS BALLET IN AMERICA. GRAND AND BRILLIANT COSTUMES. Jarrett and Palmer's combined PARISIENNE AND VIENNOISE BALLET TROUPES. MADLLES BONFANTI AND SOHLKE, SUPPORTED BY EIGHT PRINCIPALS,

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1868.

The New Indian War on the Plains.

THE hope which was cherished, up to a recent period, by leading military officers, that difficulties with the Indians on the Plains would be avoided during the present year, has proved delusive. The savage fendness for plunder and scalps has again been displayed in incursions upon the pioneer settlements of Kansas and attacks upon the wagon trains. It is as difficult for the bold spirits of the predatory tribes to restrain their murderous proclivities as it is for the hardened professional criminals of civilized life to become honest men, and in their recent outbreaks they have only followed a long line of barbaric precedents.

General Sherman, who has supreme command over the trans-Mississippi District, has paid great attention to the varied phases of the Indian question, and he has wisely been intrusted with a control over the management of Indian affairs in his department, which was not possessed by his predecessors. We have a strong hope that this power will enable him to adjust the existing difficulties and all other complications growing out of the irrepressible conflict between American progress and Aboriginal "conservatism," in a satisfactory and conclusive manner. Heretofore he has been regarded in the far West rather as the friend of the Indian than of the white man, and he has certainly shown a strong disposition to protect the savages from wanton outrage and injustice. He was denounced some months ago by the people of Colorado for his official opposition to a proposed policy based on the bitter anti-Indian feeling of that Territory. He has recently visited New Mexico for the purpose of providing for the removal of the Navajoes to a distant reservation, and he spared no pains to redress the alleged grievances of that tribe. He has also accompanied Peace Commissioners to various other tribes and bands, listening patiantly to the contradictory statements made as to the causes of past difficulties, and sparing no exertions to avoid future outbreaks. The charge which has been made against some military officers of brutal and unreasonable hatred of the Indians, cannot be preferred against General Sherman. His recent despatch to Washington, therefore, announcing that he has ordered General Sheridan to drive the savages who committed the late outrages in Kansas south of the Kansas line, and in pursuing them "to kill, if necessary," is full of meaning, and from his declaration that he deems "further forbearance with the Indians impossible," an active and decisive campaign may be anticipated if his plans are not thwarted by intrigues of the Indian Bureau.

General Sheridan in the order he issued at Fort Harper on the 24th inst., stated that the recent acts of hostility had been committed by Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Indians and that they had embraced "the murder of twenty unarmed citizens in the State of Kansas and the wounding of many more, and outrages on women and children too atrocious to mention in detail." These affiliated tribes have a fast and loose connection with a band of warriors, known as Dog Soldier Indians, who have perpetrated nine-tenths of all the outrages committed on white travellers and settlers on and near the lines of travel across the plains during the last few years. The Dog Soldiers are nearly all Arrapahoes or Cheyennes by birth and affiliation, but they do not scruple to violate the treaties made by their more peaceful associates. It is rumored that the chief cause of their recent outbreak was defeat in a war expedition against their ancient enemies, the Pawnees, and that they had no other immediate provocation for wreaking vengeance upon the white settlers than this disappointment; and if this statement is true, it only affords a new illustration of a well-known trait of the savage tribes of the Plains.

It is evident that the maintenance of peace in Kansas, Colorado, and Nebraska, on and near the great national highways, should no longer be made contingent upon the success of the wars of Indian tribes against each other, or the changeable fancies of whimsical and sanguinary savages. The old home of the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, which is between the Arkansas and the Platte, embracing a part of Western Kansas and a portion of Eastern Colorado, is so situated as to afford them facilities for attack upon the main lines of travel and the frontier settlements of Kansas and Colorado, which they have used on many occasions. General Sherman orders that they are now to be forcibly removed south of the Kansas State line, and General Sheridan is entrusted with the execution of this order. There can be no permanent peace until this removal is effected; but if the offending tribes are located and retained on a reservation remote from lines of travel and white settlements, future difficulties may be avoided.

The despatches of Superintendent Murphy, published this morning, in which he says that "war is surely on us," confirm all that General Sherman has said, and show how great is the necessity for prompt and vigorous measures on the part of the Government.

THE way of French editors is hard. M. Henri Rochefort has been convicted of infringing the Press Law, and has been sentenced to an imprisonment of three months and a fine of 10,000 francs, $2000. A journalist in the Empire is worse off than Damocles.

The Pacific Railway.

THE construction of a railway of such gigantic proportions as the Union Pacific, through an almost unbroken wilderness, was an undertaking fully equal to the progressive and undaunted genius of the American people. In contemplation for years before the outbreak of the Slaveholders' Rebellion, a fresh impetus to the movement was imparted by this dastardly attempt to destroy the integrity of the Union. Previous to the war, it was generally conceded that such a grand highway of the nation would assist in a material degree in binding together the extreme Eastern and Western sections of the country, as well as in developing the vast resources of the unsettled territory which lays between. The outbreak of the war placed the whole scheme in an entirely new light before the people; from being regarded as a mere matter of expediency and usefulness, it came to be considered in its true light, that of an absolute and paramount necessity. And no sooner was this necessity recognized by the people than, despite the burdens of the war and the stagnation of almost every branch of business which ensued, the dream of a quarter of a century was transformed into the first stage of its full realization.

The work has progressed steadily and satisfactorily from the outset. Over plain and mountain, through valley and cañon, the great army of engineers and mechanics has advanced, until about eight hundred miles of substantial track have been bolted and barred to the earth, and the highest point in the entire route attained. The arrival at this point without encountering any obstacle of an insurmountable character signalizes the grand success which eventually awaits the undertaking. The threading of the wilderness with an iron pathway is no longer a scheme; it is practically an accomplished fact, which needs but the lapse of a little more time before the nation at large will be enabled to realize its lasting and almost incalculable benefits.

Apart from the results which are to flow from the enterprise, we can watch its steady progress with feelings of profound interest. A glance at the work reveals the stupendous character of the undertaking. Every mile of track requires more than 220,000 pounds of rail, and every pound of this must be transported from the East, a distance of more than 2000 miles! The process of placing the rails in position is one which resembles the operations of a hostile army, rather than the motions of a crowd of peaceful laborers. A light car, loaded with rails, is drawn to the front by a single horse on the gallop; a halt is made at the very end of the rails last placed on the ties; in a moment, two rails, one on each side, have been grasped and carried forward to their allotted place, and at the word "down" they are dropped in the precise position desired, at the rate of four to the minute, each being twenty-eight feet in length. This process is kept up in never-ending succession, the empty horse-cars which have carried the rails to the front being hurled from the track as soon as unloaded, that the progress of the great work may not be impeded. The legion of gaugers, spikers, and bolters presses hard upon the advance-guard of track-layers, and within five minutes from the time the rail is dropped in its place it is finally adjusted and secured, and fully ready for the advancing trains. There is no delay by reason of irregularities in the surface of the earth along the line of the road, the embankments and excavations being kept a hundred miles in advance of the end of the track, that the bed of the railway may be firmly settled before the rails are laid.

Built with such wonderful rapidity, one might be justified apparently in doubting the substantial character of the work. But the reports of those who have been whirled over the road at the rate of sixty miles an hour with ease, comfort, and a sense of perfect safety, put all such doubts to rest. That the work is both safe and solid we have every reason to believe, both from those who have inspected it in an official capacity, and from many others who have been led to make the journey to the end of the track in their capacity as private citizens, from mere objects of curiosity.

So the great work goes forward, as fast and as satisfactorily as the most impatient and exacting could demand. In two years, at the most extreme limit, it will be completed; and the Union Pacific Railway will then be one of the wonders of this New World of wonders, a bond of peace, prosperity, and harmony between the East and the West.

A Query Answered.

THE New York *World* prints a table showing that, in six years, $1,139,000,000 have been collected by the Government in the way of internal revenue, and asks the pertinent question:—"What becomes of the enormous sums of money which the radicals wring and rob from the pockets of the people?" Fortunately for the peace of mind of the *World* people, there is no difficulty whatever in arriving at a solution of the problem. The greater portion of this vast sum went towards paying the current expenses of the warfare which we were obliged to wage against the Southern allies of the *World*, who were attempting to take the life of the Union. But, vast as it was, it did not suffice, and we are still burdened with taxation to enable the Government to pay the interest on the great debt heaped up in the prosecution of this same warfare against the Southern friends of the *World* who moved heaven and earth in their frantic efforts to destroy the nation. The question now presented to the people is, not what has become of the money—unhappily they are only too well aware of its destination—but this, Shall the results secured by this vast expenditure be tamely surrendered to such unrepentant Rebels as Hampton, Cobb, and Forrest? If your answer be "yes," vote for Seymour and Blair.

THE Charleston *Mercury*, speaking for the recent Rebels, says:—"We ask no more than we give, and we give no more than we ask." What can this mean? What are they going to give us, and what are they going to ask, and what are we to do in this reciprocity treaty?

Are they going to give us peace, protection, forgiveness? We did give them peace—when General Lee asked for it. We have been protecting them from utter destruction, and will continue to do so no matter to what lengths their folly drives them. As for forgiveness—according to a rule as old as the world, we, the offended, have already offered it to the offenders. If the old law still holds good, they will find it very hard to forgive us.

What are we to ask? Shall we do as we have been done by, and merely ask—"Let us alone?" Altogether, this apparently simple proposition of the Charleston *Mercury* strikes us as being "rather mixed."

GENERAL ROSECRANS has gone over to the enemy. He says there are no "extreme men" in the South, that they are victims of undue abuse, and that "good will come from the White Sulphur Springs conference" The General meant well, but, like another place reported to abound in sulphur, we fear it will be found to be paved with good *intentions*

GENERAL CARL SCHURZ, the distinguished German American advocate of freedom, and reputed author of the Chicago platform, is at present stumping the State of Pennsylvania. He is doing great good in the cause, and will be in our city on Monday night.

GENERAL GRANT is being written up by a host of Boswells. A collection of all the "Lives" of the illustrious soldier which have appeared during the past year would be exceedingly novel and interesting. The best of all of them for campaign purposes is the one just published under the joint authority of the Republican National and Union Republican Congressional Committees. It is a neatly printed pamphlet of 160 pages, giving all the leading features of the General's life, and yet compressed into such a small space that its price places it within the reach of all. Particular attention has been devoted to General Grant's connection with public affairs since the close of the Rebellion, and several new and important facts showing his determined and patriotic opposition to "my policy" of Andrew Johnson are detailed. The book should be placed in the hands of every voter, of every political creed. It may be obtained by addressing Thomas L. Tullock, Secretary of the Union Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D. C., at the exceedingly low figure of $20 per hundred.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—This evening Mr. M. W. Leffingwell takes his leave of Philadelphia, appearing as "Clorinda" and "Romeo Jaffier Jenkins." His week's stay in our midst has been only too short a one, and we heartily wish that he might remain longer. Miss Blanche Chapman, who has appeared as one of his principal supporters, has been equally fortunate in creating a favorable impression. She has the making of a first-class actress in her. On Monday evening *Fout Play* will be enacted for the first time in this city. As Mr. John S. Clark purchased from Charles Reade the privilege of performing his version of the drama in this city, we trust that there will be no trouble in connection with it, and that the supplementary acts in the way of pistol shots and injunctions, which have disgraced the New York stage, will be omitted.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*The White Fawn* continues to draw immense audiences at this theatre, and will be continued for an indefinite period.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The usual varied entertainment is presented every evening.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW CATHEDRAL CEMETERY.—The new Cathedral Cemetery at Second street and Nicetown lane, will be consecrated on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 4 P. M., by the Rt. Rev. Dr. O'HARA, Bishop of Scranton. The Eighth street and Germantown Passenger Railway Cars will convey persons to the Rising Sun Hotel, a short distance from Second street and Nicetown lane. 1t*

SEVENTH AND WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.—Rev. JAMES M. CROWELL, D. D., will preach in the SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD and PENN SQUARE, To-morrow, at 10½ A. M., and in the WEST ARCH STREET CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, at 8 P. M. *

REV. JACOB DICKERSON WILL preach in TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race, on Sunday next, 30th inst. at 10½ A. M. No evening service. *

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner BROAD and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P.M., by the Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER D. D. Strangers are welcome. *

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth, will be open for Divine service To-morrow Morning, at 10½ o'clock. Preaching by Rev. R. H. ALLEN, of this city. 1t*

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Public Worship every Sabbath, morning and evening. The Pastor, Rev. EDWARD HAWES, will preach To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9½ A. M. *

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Rev. S. W. CRITTENDEN will preach at 10½ A. M. next Sabbath Morning. *

SECOND REFORMED CHURCH, SEVENTH Street, above Brown.—Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

REV. HENRY DARLING, D.D., OF Albany, will preach in the Presbyterian Church at Abington To-morrow at 10½ A. M. 1t*

ST. CLEMENT'S, TWENTIETH AND CHERRY Streets. This Church will be reopened for Divine service on Sunday, 6 Sept. *

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IT WOULD BE A GROSS LIBEL TO say that ladies use tobacco, yet if you present a bottle of PHALON'S new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO" to a pretty girl, she will be very apt to open it and take a little snuff. Sold by all druggists. 1t

GRAND GERMAN REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING,

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, August 29,

At Eight o'clock,

AT NATIONAL GUARDS' HALL,

Race Street above Fifth.

Major-General CARL SCHURZ will address the meeting. 1t

NOTICE.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AUGUST 25, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 7th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, when an election will be held for nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

8 24 tl1 WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—A PENALTY of One Per Cent. will be added upon all City Taxes remaining unpaid after the 1st of September. Two Per Cent. October 1, and Three Per Cent. December 1.

In accordance with an Ordinance of Councils, approved October 4, 1867. RICHARD PELTZ,

8 26 19 1rp Receiver of Taxes.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND.—Vertical Railways. Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting. Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe.

7 9 tu th s 3m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

ORDER NO. 2.

I. The Club will assemble at 5 30 P. M., MONDAY, to attend the demonstration at Eagle Station, Pennsylvania Railroad.

II. Excursion tickets to be had at Headquarters on Monday. Price 75 cents.

By order of

BENJ. L. TAYLOR, Chief Marshal.

EZRA LUKENS, HENRY ODD, } Assistant Marshals. 8 29 2t

CARD OF THANKS.—At a meeting of the Excursion Committee, Baldwin Locomotive Work, held 26th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to our employers and friends for their generous assistance; to the Liberty Military Band, No. 1, of Philadelphia, for their most excellent music, gentlemanly deportment, kindness, and compliance with our wishes; to the officers of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad for their courtesy and kindness; Conley & Hinck, of the Excursion House, Atlantic City, and all others who contributed to the success and pleasure of our Excursion on the 22d inst.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be published in the daily and weekly papers.

11* L. H. FRENCH Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD,

8 28 30 Treasurer.

ORTON'S PREPARATION.

THE APPETITE FOR TOBACCO DESTROYED!

LEAVE OFF CHEWING AND SMOKING THE POISONOUS WEED, TOBACCO!

One box of ORTON'S PREPARATION is *warranted* to destroy the appetite for tobacco in any person, no matter how strong the habit may be.

IF IT FAILS IN ANY CASE THE MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED. It is almost impossible to break off from the use of tobacco by the mere exercise of the will, something is needed to assist nature in overcoming a habit so firmly rooted; with the help of the Preparation there is not the least trouble. Hundreds have used it who are willing to bear witness to the fact that ORTON'S PREPARATION completely destroys the appetite for tobacco, and leaves the person as *free from any desire for it as before he commenced its use. It is perfectly safe and harmless in all cases.* The Preparation acts direc ly upon these same glands and secretions effected by tobacco, and through these upon the blood, *thoroughly* cleans ng the poison of tobacco from the system, and thus allaying the *unnatural cravings* for tobacco.

No more Hankering for Tobacco after using Orton's Preparation. Recollect it is warranted. Beware of Counterfeits!

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following are a few selected from the multitudinous recommendations in our possession.

[From W. P. Heald, Esq., Bangor, Me.]

BANGOR, Me., April 24, 1868.

I hereby certify that I have used tobacco for thirty years past, and for the last fifteen years I have used *two pounds* per month. I have made attempts to leave off at different times. I have left off one year at a time, but always coming to hanker for it until I used Orton's Preparation, which has completely cured me of the appetite for tobacco. I would recommend all who are affected with this terrible habit to try the preparation, which will certainly cure if the directions are followed.

W. P. HEALD.

[From E. W. Acklor, Knoxville, Tenn.]

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 5, 1867.

This is to certify that I had used tobacco to such an extent that my health had become greatly impaired and my whole system deranged and broken down. In June, 1867 I purchased *one* box of Orton's Preparation, and after using it I found that I was completely cured. I have not had any hankering or desire for tobacco since using the Preparation. I believe it to be all that is recommended and I would advise all who wish to quit the use of tobacco to try one box of Orton's Preparation. E. W. ADKINS.

[From John Morrill, Bangor, Me.]

BANGOR, Me., March 31, 1868.

This is to certify that I have used tobacco for 18 years; have tried many times to leave off but have suffered so much from a dizziness in my head, and gnawing at my stomach, that I have soon given up the trial. A short time since a friend induced me to try Orton's Preparation (sold by you). I have done so, and am completely cured. I did not in the least hanker after tobacco, either to smoke or chew, after I began to use the Preparation. JOHN MORRILL.

Price of Orton's Preparation Five Dollars per box, forwarded to any part of the country, post-paid, on receipt of price. Money sent by mail at our risk. Address C. B. COTTON, Proprietor, Box No. 1748 Portland, Maine.

REFERENCES.

We, the undersigned, have had personal dealings with C. B. Cotton, and have found him a reliable and fair dealing man, and believe his statements deserving the confidence of the public:—

S. S. Richardson, Rev. J. S. Green, Dr. S. B. Gowell, Portland, Me.; Charles H. Morrill, Biddeford, Me.; E. H. Boyle, Atty., Belfast, Me.; Alonzo Brainard, Bangor, Me.; Wm. O. Sweet, Esq., West Mansfield, Mass.; H. M. Boynton, East Acworth, N. H.; M. Quimby, Saint Johnsville, N. Y. 8 29 6t

FOR SALE.

MANSION HOUSE AND LOT, BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY.

Will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises No. 78 Wood street, on FIFTH DAY, the twentieth of Eighth Month, all that superior double brick Mansion and premises of the late Rowland Jones, deceased. The lot is about 75 feet by 380, with a front of 6 feet on Smith's alley, with stable. The House is 40 feet square, with two parlors, wide hall, library, and dining-room; back buildings have two kitchens, wash-house, gas, furnace, two ranges, hot and cold bath. The whole built in the best manner, under the supervision of the late owner. The grounds are well shaded with white pine trees, has shrubbery, fruit, etc. It is about one square from the depot, and two from the steamboat landing. Sale to commence at 4 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT THOMAS,
FRANKLIN WOOLMAN,
ROLAND J. DUTTON,
Executors.

Burlington, Eighth Month 7, 1868. 18*

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession, the elegant double front residence with large lot, all modern improvements, grapery, etc., No. 1915 GREEN Street. Inquire on the premises or at No. 1103 CHESNUT Street. 8 29 3t

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE double House, recently put in perfect order, WALNUT Street, West Philadelphia, Lot 50 feet front. $7000 can remain on mortgage. Address B, at this office. 8 24 6t*

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at

6 24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENTIRELY NEW STYLES,

for the coming season.

Those wishing Cards will please call and examine our

SAMPLES.

All Engraving and Printing executed in the building by first-class Artists only.

Prices lower than any other house in the city.

R. HOSKINS & CO., STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS, 9 1mwe8m No. 913 ARCH Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,

No. 115 South THIRD Street,

(LATE W. L. MADDOCK & CO.,)

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR

NEW MESS MACKEREL,

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON

Luncheon for Excursions, Travellers, Parties, and Table, as follows:—

DEVILED HAM,
DEVILED TONGUE,
DEVILED LOBSTERS,
SPICED SALMON,
SPICED MACKEREL,
SPICED SARDINES.

Tourtelot's Preserved Game, such as

PATTIE WOODCOCK, SNIPE, QUAIL, PHEASANT, GROUSE, PLOVER, PARTRIDGE, REED BIRDS, DUCK VENISON, ETC. ETC. ETC.

Also, ROAST, BROILED, and BONED, of each of them.

These goods are nicely put up, and give entire satisfaction.

OUR (W. G.) FAMILY FLOUR,

THE CHOICEST MADE IN THE COUNTRY, ALWAYS ON HAND. 8 15ws tf

CLOTHING.

A RELIABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA!

Ho! Good friend! Are you a Dyspeptic? Have you a miserable feeling of "goneness" before you have had your dinner, and of general wretchedness after you have swallowed it? Have you forty other distressing symptoms, each one worse than the other?

Well, come along then, you are the man. Here is the cure!

"Get a nice piece of beef, and give it to a hungry dog; the long-leggedest dog you can find. Then start him off on a full run; and go after him with all your might, until he drops it."

In doing this a few times you promote your activity to such an extent that you will cure your dyspepsia. You will probably spoil your clothes, too, but that is no matter, for at our magnificent

BROWN STONE HALL

You can get a new suit of clothes for a good deal less than your doctor's bill would be, if you would get cured on the old plan.

The most elegant lot of Clothes you ever saw, for the early Fall! Come and see how cheap they be!

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

6 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK CRANELLO

TAILOR,

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,

(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,

JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,

ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,

ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

EXCURSIONS.

MUNDY'S

ELEVENTH ANNUAL

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION

TO ATLANTIC CITY,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 29.

Last boat leaves VINE STREET FERRY at 8 o'clock P. M.

Returning, leaves ATLANTIC CITY at 4 A. M. Monday morning, arriving at Philadelphia at 7.

TICKETS $1 50

To be had at the ferry one hour before starting.

8 24 6trp D. H. MUNDY

DOWN RIVER.

At 8 o'clock A. M. from ARCH STREET WHARF, steamer PERRY continues her DAILY TRIPS from Chester, Pennsgrove, New Castle, Delaware City Port Penn, Bombay Hook, and Smyrna. Returning in the evening. Delightful daily excursion. 8 28 6t*

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid new Steamship TWILIGHT will leave Chesnut street wharf, Philadelphia, at 9 o'clock A. M., and 2½ P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Megargee's wharf, Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning leaves Bristol at 11½ A. M., and 5 P. M. Fare, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents.

8 20 tf Captain H. CRAWFORD.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO BRISTOL.—The Steamer EDWIN FORREST will leave Arch street wharf on SUNDAY next, August 30, at 8 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M. Stopping at Magaragee's Wharf, Bridesburg, Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Returning will leave Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 5½ P. M. 1t

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS TO GLOUCESTER POINT daily. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street every few minutes. 8 26 1m4p*

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

EDUCATIONAL.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh. ESTABLISHED 1844. INCORPORATED 1865.

THIS INSTITUTION IS THE LONGEST ESTABLISHED AND BEST ORGANIZED OF ANY OF THE KIND IN THE CITY.

The large number of its students, and the numerous applications received from business houses for its graduates, attest its standing among the business community.

In addition to the many advantages heretofore enjoyed, several important improvements have recently been introduced, making the course of instruction the most practical and thorough that can be found.

Young Men who desire to qualify themselves either for conducting business for themselves or for obtaining lucrative positions, will find the facilities at this institution of the highest order.

The instruction includes—

BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches, as practiced by the best business men.

PENMANSHIP. Plain and Ornamental.

COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, Business Forms, BUSINESS PRACTICE, Commercial Law, etc. etc.

Diplomas awarded on graduation.

Students instructed separately, and received at any time.

COLLEGE NOW OPEN. 7 8 1y wsm6t

Circulars sent on application to the Principal.

MR. H. Y. LAUDERSBACH'S

SELECT

Classical, Scientific and Commercial School

for Boys and Young Men, will open on MONDAY, September 14 at the

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,

TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

This school will combine the thoroughness and system of a first-class public school, with the peculiar advantages of a

WELL-APPOINTED PRIVATE ACADEMY.

Applications for admission may be made at the rooms daily, from 9 to 12 A. M. 8 21 1m

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT CHESTER, PA.,

(For Boarders Only).

The session commences THURSDAY, September 3. For circulars, apply to Jas. H. Orne, Esq., No. 626 Chesnut street; T. B. Peterson, Esq., No. 306 Chesnut street, or to

COL. THEODORE HYATT,

8 25 12t President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to

Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

FELDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.

Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.

Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 8 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Alleghany Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land Surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra $10.

References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

THE ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Northeast Corner of SEVENTEENTH and MARKET Streets, hitherto under my care will be reopened Sept. 14 under the charge of CHAS. A. WALTERS, A. M., whom I most cheerfully commend to my friends and former patrons. [8 24 12t] JOSEPH DAVIDSON.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDing-School for Young Ladies, No. 3310 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to

8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST AND JUNIPER Streets.

The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 7. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

8 12 wlm4w JAMES W. ROBINS, M. A., Head Master.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.

Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh Session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 10 to 10 1

MISS ELIZA H. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 1324 SPRUCE Street,

will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above SPRUCE.

The duties of the Classical Institute will be resumed September 7. J. W. FAIRES, D. D., 8 27 1m Principal.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL RE-OPEN his CLASSICAL and ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on TUESDAY, September 1. 8 24 1m*

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1327 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG WILL RESume his Lessons September 14, No. 244 South FIFTEENTH Street. 8 15 1m*

SIG. P. ROSDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 306 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—Fall Trotting Meeting to commence MONDAY, September 7th. Entries to close WEDNESDAY, September 2d. For particulars, see posters.

No. 1, $250—Horses 6 years old or under, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; $175 to first, $75 to second horse.

No. 2, $400—Open to all horses, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; $300 to first, $100 to second.

No 3 $300—Open to all double teams, mile heats 3 in 5; $200 to first, $100 to second team.

No. 4 $600—Horses that have not trotted in 2 35 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 in harness; $300 to first, $150 to second and $ 0 to third horse.

No. 5, $200—Horses that have not beaten 2 39 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; $150 to first, $50 to second horse

No. 6, $200—Horses that have not beaten 2 39 prior to 1st July, mile heat 3 in 5 to wagons; $150 to first, $50 to second horse.

No. 7, $175—Horses that have not beaten 2 45 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; $125 to first, $50 to second horse.

No 8, $150—Horses that have not beaten 3 minutes prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness; $100 to first, $50 to second horse.

ADDITIONAL PURSE—No. 9, $150—Horses that have not beaten 2 50 prior to 1st July, mile heats 3 in 5 to wagons; $100 to first, $50 to second horse. 8 29 2t

POINT BREEZE PARK.—MONDAY, Aug. 31, at 3½ P. M. Match for $225.

Mr. Boyd names r. m. Mount Holly.

R. Stetson names b. m. Fanny Patchen.

John Turner names g. h. Andy.

Mile heats, 3 in 5 to harness. Good day and track. Admission, $1. 8 29 2t

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS., No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 81 tf

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

J. E. GOULD'S New Store, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 8 20thstu3m

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

"I have something sweet to tell you," and (although some of the particulars must have reached you ere this) I am obliged to go further into details, because the whole town is talking about them at present. No town loves scandal better than this, and no scandal is better appreciated than theatrical scandal. As a rule, I admire actors and actresses, especially the latter, and my sympathetic bosom swells to the capacity of Abraham's when I hear that the "cast will embrace Mdlle Blondine," for I should so like to be the cast. But I do not admire the way leading actors and lessees settle their private quarrels. I think the settling ought to be done in the green room, or beneath the stage—anywhere except before the footlights.

I remarked in a previous letter that Lessee Lloyd, of the New York Theatre (lately known as the Worrell Sisters'), and leading actor Harkins, the "Robert Pentola" of *Fout Play*, had disagreed about money matters. How sheriffs, and sheriffs' deputies, police court justices, supreme court justices, policemen, reporters, call-boys, leading juveniles, utility men, heavy old women, and theatrical properties got mixed up together in one heterogeneous and unravellable mass, I am not going to detail here. It is enough to say that from first to last the affair has crowded the auditorium of the Broadway Theatre, to which *Fout Play* was removed, with people and the treasury of the Broadway Theatre with the greenbacks. Everybody goes there to see "what will be the row to-night." Ever since last Monday evening crowds have commenced to gather around the portals as soon as the stores began to close, and clerks, porters, and store-boys felt themselves at liberty for the night. In brief, everybody was in for a spree, and on Thursday night the spree came off, though not in the manner expected. On Monday night the homicidal assault was made by the ruffianly hirelings of the Sheriff, O'Brien, I believe, was his name. On Wednesday night one of Mr. Lloyd's clerks (who, whatever other shamefaced sinners may do at doomsday, may safely be trusted not to do anything so becoming as to call on the rocks and mountains to cover him, when *his* turn comes) skipped down the centre aisle of the theatre just when the climax of the play was reached, got over the orchestra rails (I don't know how he did it), and presented an injunction to Mr. Harkins as if it had been a pistol. Everybody expected it would go off, but instead of *its* going off, Mr. Lloyd's clerk went off, and so quickly, too, that he might have vanished by spontaneous combustion for anything the audience could swear to the contrary. This graceful episode enacted, the actors bethought themselves of their p's and q's—the piece and the cues I mean—and the drama amicably proceeded. All this was very good, but not enough. Since Messrs. Harkins and Lloyd have gained so much publicity already, I am sure Philadelphians will not grudge extending them those courtesies of the press which they have received in the metropolis. Thursday night the curtain went up, and the actors went on, and the house came down, as usual. Just before the second act was to commence, however, Mr. Harkins stepped before the footlights, holding in one hand a Brobdinagian MSS. and in the other a Lilliputian pamphlet. I believe that it is generally conceded that there was only one man upon the American stage who can make a speech, and that man is the versatile author of the *Lottery of Life*. Notwithstanding such a *broom* being in his way, however, Mr. Harkinsmade one of the neatest speeches I have lately listened to, and begged to explain that an injunction having been served on him, which precluded his performing in *Foul Play*, as produced at the New York Theatre, he would have the pleasure and honor of performing in the *Fout Play* of Mr. Boucicault's dramatization, as printed and performed at the Holborn Theatre, London. I frankly own that my sympathies in the first place were with Lloyd, thinking, as I did, that Harkins had no business to take the money in the till—or, rather, *out* of it; but they have wheeled around in favor of Harkins, who, whatever may be said to his discredit, has behaved in public with a forbearance which is in pleasing contrast to the conduct of his adversary.

Mr. Bergh's sympathies have lately been so exclusively enlisted in the interests of cattle, instead of cats, that he had no time to prosecute a kitten cannibal who was yesterday brought to the bar of justice at the Tombs. Michael Norton, however, who bids fair to become a worthy successor of Bergh, when that gentleman shall have honorably devoted a few more years to the welfare of beasts, brought a charge against John Geary, the name of the miscreant in question, and accused him of biting off part of the leg of a live kitten. (Kitten shown up in Court with one of her paws bitten off.) Mr. Geary's defense was that he was drunk at the time; that his comrades dared him to bite off the kitten's tail; that he made a mistake and got one of her legs in his mouth instead, and that in the confusion he bit off a paw. So Mr. Geary was committed to the Tombs. I am afraid, had he been with *Don Juan* at the shipwreck, he would have been the first to snatch at the spaniel's forepaw

> 'Which Juan handed to Pedrillo, who
> Devoured it, longing for the other, too."

Once in a while a thief evinces a legerdemain of mind and muscle worthy of a better cause. This was the case with "Dutch Hendricks," a thief who is notorious for the successful raids he has made on banks and mail bags, his peculiarity being that he always manages to escape conviction. Of course he has numerous *aliases*, the last one that he gave being that of Edward Marks. The latest *chef d'œuvre* he attempted was robbing Mr. Patrick Dickey, a gentleman aged seventy-five, of $15,000 in Government bonds. How he managed to abstract the wallet containing them, from Mr. Dickey's pocket, is known only to the police and the agile-fingered brothers and sisters of "Dutch Hendricks." Mr. Dickey did not miss the wallet until he was emerging from a Seventh avenue car, at the terminus on Barclay street, near Broadway. At that moment he observed a young man, who had sat beside him in the car, pass rapidly through Rushton's drug store, which is at the corner of Barclay street and Broadway, entering it on the Barclay street side and immediately reissuing on the Broadway. "Stop thief! stop thief!" set up by Mr. Dickey, became in a moment the general cry, and in another instant "Dutch Hendricks" and a bystander named Burnell, who endeavored to obey Mr. Dickey's frantic injunction, were sprawling together on the sidewalk by the Astor H[illegible] their garments mutually torn in a highly indecorous manner. Policeman came up; "Dutch Heindricks" was arrested, but the wallet and the $15,000 in Government bonds were nowhere to be found. Charles Reade's "Very Hard Cash," or Wilkie Collins' "Moonstone," never more mysteriously vanished, and since nothing can be proved against "Dutch Heindricks," except that he rushed in at one door of Mr. Rushton's store and out at the other, I presume "Dutch Heindricks" will be set free.

It is rumored here that Dr. T. S. Booth, the oldest brother of Edwin Booth, is to reappear upon the stage this fall, after an absence of twenty years. Some of Dr. Booth's Philadelphia friends ought to know whether there is any truth in this report.

Did I mention to you the pedestrian Goulding's intention to out-walk all other pedestrians, past, present, or to come? The performance he has prescribed for himself is the walking of five hundred miles in five hundred consecutive quarter-hours, or one mile every quarter of an hour until the whole five hundred are completed. The time required is about five days and a quarter, and if John comes out all right I shall be sorry for his own sake. Somebody says that nothing is so unfortunate for a man as to get well out of a scrape. I presume that the somebody thought it hardened him, and made him reckless for the future. Just so with John. His 1000-mile walk addled his brains, according to his own confession, and now he is adding them over again by a feat whose magnitude the average pedestrian can form no conception of. The next achievement, of course, will be 1000 miles in 1000 consecutive ten minutes. But one would think that my pen was a pedestrian at the rate at which it is going, so that I am glad I have reached the goal, where I may sign myself

ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

BARGAINS offered in Summer Clothing and in Summer Goods made to order, to close out stock. Assortment still good, but being rapidly closed out.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

KERR'S CHINA HALL, No. 1218 Chesnut street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, complete house-furnishing China and Glass Establishment where families furnishing or replenishing with any article in our line will find the most complete stock of all kinds of China, Glass and Stone Ware for family use, from the commonest kitchen goods to the finest China imported, which we are selling to families retail at the wholesale importers' prices.

WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER PLATES.—Just received, per ship Fidelia, 500 dozen White French China Dinner Plates, at $2 50 per dozen.

KERR'S China Hall No. 1218 Chesnut street.

KERR'S CHINA HALL, No. 1218 Chesnut street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.

WHITE FRENCH CHINA.

Meat Dishes, 22 inches long, each	$3 00
Meat Dishes, 20 inches long, each	2 75
Meat Dishes, 18 inches long, each	1 75
Meat Dishes, 16 inches long, each	1 00

Call and examine these goods for yourselves, and compare them with any for double the price.

WHITE STONE CHINA CHAMBER SETS.—12 pieces for $8 25 per set.

KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

FINE GLASSWARE.—Kerr's China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street, has the largest stock of fine Table Glass in the country; those in want of glassware cannot fail to make a selection from our immense assortment. Our stock comprises glass at all prices. Tumblers, $1 25 to $25 per dozen; Goblets, $2 to $100 per Dozen; Decanters, $4 to $75 per pair; Initials, crests, names, etc., engraved on glass at an hour's notice.

FANCY DECORATED CHAMBER WARE at Kerr's China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street. Over 50 different patterns of all the newest shapes and decorations from which to choose.

UNRIVALLED POPULARITY.—We have seen much, and heard more of the Sewing Machine within the last ten years, and have listened to all sorts of criticisms upon the various makes of those instruments now before the public; but in all this time we have heard of no change in the popular opinion expressed with regard to the Grover & Baker Machines; at least no change except that what has always been spoken well of is being constantly winning new honors, and sharing in a still more eminent degree the confidence, and we may say, the affections of the public. In the Grover & Baker Machines the beau ideal of sewing-machine perfection may be said to have been fairly attained. Everybody should see these superb instruments at the Company's Rooms No. 730 Chesnut street.

PHILADELPHIA ENTERPRISE.—We have seldom seen the Cotton Trade so largely represented as were in attendance at the auction store of Samuel C. Cook, Esq., on Front street, this morning, the occasion being the sale of the first bale of new Cotton raised in Georgia, consigned to the enterprising firm of Messrs. Claghorn, Herring & Co., of this city. It was started at 25 cents per pound, when the bidding became active and spirited, and was finally knocked down to Messrs. J. P. Bruner & Sons for 45 cents per pound.

THERE ARE SOME THINGS which people never tire of, and it would certainly seem that people are never tired of buying the delicious, fine confections manufactured and sold by Messrs E. G. Whitman & Co., at No. 318 Chesnut street. This firm, besides being very extensively patronized by our citizens, is daily receiving orders from all parts of the country, and no wonder, for their confections are made from the purest and best materials. They are put up in neat boxes for carrying, or, if so ordered, are sent to any part of the city without charge.

PEREMPTORY AND IMPORTANT SALE OF FRENCH, BRITISH, AND SAXONY DRESS GOODS, BOMBAZINES, VAIL BAREGES, ETC.—The particular attention of the trade is invited to the large and attractive sale of the European Dress Goods, etc. embracing a special offering of the fabrics of Messrs. L. Mallard & Co., also Saxony all-wool Plaids, British Goods, etc., to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, on Monday morning, August 31, by Bunting, Dunborow & Co., Auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

BILIOUS DISORDERS, LIVER COMPLAINT, COSTIVENESS, DYSPEPSIA, ETC., are speedily removed by Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills. The test of thirty years' use has proved them superior to all other remedies for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended. In their action they are mild and certain, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure. Sold by all Druggists. 8 29 smw3t

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

PRINCE ALBERT'S TAILOR.—Poole admits that Charles Stokes & Co., No. 824 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, are the best tailors in this country.

See "Galignani's Messenger" and "Cosmopolitan," issued November 23, 1866.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

UPHOLSTERING.—Prices reduced, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street. Work of any description done. Men always ready.

BEDDING renovated and made equal to new, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—Dealers would find it to their interest to attend the large sale of Boots and Shoes to be sold at at C. D. McKees & Co.'s store, No. 508 Market street, on Monday morning, August 31, at 10 o'clock.

NEWSPAPERS, Periodicals, Fashion Plates, and Magazines—both English and American—may be had as soon as published of John Trenwith, the great news agent. His enterprise and energy have secured for him an extensive patronage, which he continues to satisfy by furnishing the New York papers several hours earlier than they can be obtained by the regular mails and by selling the periodicals and magazines at the lowest possible prices. Those desiring the latest intelligence should visit Trenwith's News Emporium, at No. 107 S. Third street.

AUTUMNAL ATTIRE FOR GENTLEMEN AND JUVENILES. WANAMAKER & BROWN.

MARRIED.

FINCH—BAILEY.—On the 11th of August, 1868, by Rev. Burton J. Kollock, Mr. CHARLES F. FINCH to Miss EMILY J. BAILEY, of Philadelphia.

SAXTON—WILLARD.—August 16, by Rev. William Calvert, Mr. JEREMIAH SAXTON to Miss EMMA E. WILLARD, both of this city.

DIED.

BROWN.—On the 25th instant, MARY V., wife of Charles A. Brown.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 312 Marshall street, on Sunday, the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HATHAWAY.—On the afternoon of the 25th instant, SARAH, wife of Dr. Isaac J. Hathaway, and daughter of the late David and Jane Cox, in the 43d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Radiant Star Association No. 46, I. O. of P., and Hannah Penn Council, No. 15, R. of A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2132 N. Fifth street, above Diamond, on Sunday, the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock. Services at the Cohocksink M. E. Church. Funeral to proceed to the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

LIVINGSTON.—On the 25th instant, GEORGE M., only son of Henry W. and Julia J. Livingston, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1541 South street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at Mount Moriah.

LUKENS.—Suddenly, on the 25th instant, ALLAN R. LUKENS, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 4159 Main street, Manayunk, on Sunday afternoon, the 30th instant, at 2 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Roxborough.

McNALLY.—On the 27th instant, BRIDGET, the beloved wife of Henry McNally, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1436 N. Tenth street, on Tuesday morning, the 1st of September, at 8½ o'clock.

MERYWEATHER.—On the 27th instant, JOHN HOWARD son of Thomas and Deborah Meryweather, aged 11 months and 7 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents corner of Fifth and Pine streets, Camden, N. J., on Monday, August 31, at 4 o'clock P. M.

WARNER.—At Icasdale, N. Y., on the 27th instant WILLIAM S. WARNER, in the 45th year of his age.

His male friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, B. E. Moore, No. 919 Pine street, on Monday, the 31st instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. (New York papers please copy.)

WISHART.—Suddenly, on the 26th instant, Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2916 Frankford road, below Allegheny avenue, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

HOLLOWAY'S CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.

Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing

All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties

Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, etc.

OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

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WINES, ETC.

LONGWORTH'S SPARKLING AND DRY WINES.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THESE

PURE WINES.

Also, Roederer, Cliequot, Mumm's, Heidsieck & Co., Carte D'Or, and other CHAMPAGNES CLARETS, MOSELLE, and HOCK WINES: FINE SHERRIES, PORTS, BRANDIES, and CORDIALS, by the cask, demijohn or bottle.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

Importers of, and Dealers in First-class Groceries, Wines, Brandies, and Cordials,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

6 1d 1uths PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

3 6rptuths *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 25p

DRY GOODS.

THE "BEE-HIVE"

DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

WILL OPEN

ON MONDAY, August 31,

THEIR FIRST IMPORTATIONS

OF

FALL DRESS GOODS,

Comprising the most desirable European Novelties,

WHICH THEY PROPOSE TO OFFER

AT POPULAR PRICES.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

THE BEE-HIVE,

No. 920 CHESNUT Street,

1 18 tuths4p PHILADELPHIA.

POPULAR PRICES FOR DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

Have opened a very extensive assortment OF SUPERB QUALITY OF SILK AND WOOL POPLINS OF THE CHOICEST COLORINGS

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

FRENCH JACONET MUSLIN.—SEVERAL numbers of this desirable Muslin under regular prices, just received.

TUCKED CAMBRIC MUSLIN.—ANOTHER lot of Tucked Cambric Muslin at 50 cents a yard; about half cost to import.

LADIES' HEMSTITCHED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.—One lot at 22 cents; at 25 cents; at 50 cents; at 62½ cents; at 75 cents, and 88 cents; much better than usual for the price.

LADIES' MOURNING HANDKERCHIEFS.—A few lots of fine goods from one to two dollars; also a few very choice Reviere Handkerchiefs under regular prices.

SOFT CAMBRIC MUSLINS, 41 INCHES wide. A large lot just received, about 50 per cent. less than recent prices.

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS. NOTTINGHAM CURTAIN LACE BY THE YARD. NOTTINGHAM PILLOW CASE LACES. NOTTINGHAM LACE TIDIES.

Nottingham Lace Goods in largest quantity, greatest variety, and lowest prices, wholesale and retail, at WORNE'S Lace and Embroidery Store, No. 33 North EIGHTH Street. 1

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

DIAMONDS,
EMERALDS,
RUBIES,
SAPPHIRES,
PEARLS,

BAILEY & Co.,

CHESNUT STREET,

819.

2 1uths

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF DIAMONDS,

MANUFACTURERS OF DIAMOND JEWELRY,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

4 14sw PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS At 102, And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS At 103, And Accrued Interest.

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No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

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The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

AND

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We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 11f

UNDER SPECIAL STATE CHARTER

THE UNION BANKING COMPANY,

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Solicits the accounts of Business Firms, Manufacturers, Dealers, and others.

Collections made and Checks on Country Banks received.

Certificates bearing interest at 4 per cent. will be issued for special deposits, to remain 30 days or longer.

N. C. MUSSELMAN, President.

E. F. MOODY, CASHIER. 8 3 1mrp

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE IN 1898.

$5,000,000,

With Interest at Six Per Cent., Payable on the First Day of June and December of each year,

FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

$1,000,000 OF THESE BONDS, Either Coupon or Registered,

Are offered at ninety-five per centum, with interest from the day of sale, free from State and United States' taxes. For further information, apply to

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer,

Office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, 8 3 1mrp No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 3 3m

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET

Stock and Gold Brokers,

QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND. 6 8 3m

E. GLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS

FIFTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Difficulty Between Secretary McCulloch and Mr. Rollins —Senator Wilson's Recent Speech.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Commissioner Rollins to be Suspended.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—There is a rumor to-day that Mr. Rollins is to be suspended at once. Secretary McCulloch had a long interview with the President to-day, understood to relate to Mr. Rollins. What the result of it was is not known, but the rumor probably originated from this circumstance.

Senator Morgan

has authorized the Secretary of the Union Republican Congressional Committee to issue a large pamphlet edition of Senator Wilson's recent speech at Bangor, Me., in reply to Pendleton, for campaign purposes. It is regarded here as the most complete and effective speech delivered thus far in the campaign.

Revenue Matters.

It may be of interest to officials under the new internal revenue law to know that Commissioner Rollins has officially approved of the books prepared for their use under the said law by Phelps & Solomon, of this city, as being in precise accordance with the prescribed forms of the act.

New York Stock Quotations—4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y. Cent. R.	125¼	Pacific M. S. Co.	102
N.Y. and E. R.	46⅛	Western U. Tel.	31
Ph. and Rea. R.	90⅝	Tol. & Wabash R.	53¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85⅛	Mil. and St. P. com	77
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87	Adams Express Co.	48
Chi. and N. W. com.	83	Wells' Fargo	21¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	83	U. S. Express	41½
Chi. and R. I. R.	102⅜	Tennessee 6s, new	63
Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	108⅜	Gold	144⅞

Market irregular.

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO. BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

Dealers in all Government Securities and Foreign Exchange.

Letters of Credit issued on Messrs. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,

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UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

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CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

BARGAINS IN FALL AND WINTER CASSIMERES

FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

We will open to-day TWELVE HUNDRED YARDS of the above Goods, in short pieces,

Which will be sold at prices to create a run.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

8 26 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, ETC. ETC.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large assortment of Beavers, Chinchilla, and other Overcoatings. Also, a full line of 3-4 and 6-4 Black Doeskins, all of the best makes.

The attention of Merchant Tailors and Clothiers are specially invited [8 28 s

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
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QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world. Has all the strength of the old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. [6 29 3m4p

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER CLXXXVI.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

PUNS, JOKES AND HUMORS OF SUNDRY WAGS, WHICH HAVE ATTRACTED THE ATTENTION OF THE SERIES EDITOR.

From "Punch."

FLIGHT.

(*Adapted from Longfellow's "Curfew."*)

I.

Suddenly, joyfully,
Leaving the Row,
The London belle
Is beginning to go.

Cover the couches,
And shut out the light;
Calls cease in the morning,
And parties at night.

Closed are the windows,
And out is the fire;
The knockers are silent—
All footmen retire.

No groom in the chambers,
No porter in hall!
Dust and brown holland
Reign over all!

II.

The Season is ended,
And closed, like the Play;
And the Swells that adorned it
Vanish away.

Dim grow its dances;
Forgotten they'll be,
Like the ends of cigars
Thrown into the sea.

Squares lapse into silence,
The railways are full,
The windows are papered,
The West-end is dull.

Fewer and fewer
The people to call;
Sweeps and the charwoman
Reign over all!

FALSE QUANTITY.—Short measure.

THE ELECTIONS.—An old Conservative refuses to give his children a good education on the ground of his consistent objection the Liberal Arts.

ENTHUSIASTIC.—That indefatigable angler, Trollinson, never forgets his craft. Even in writing to you, he is sure to drop a line.

NATIONS PLEASE TO COPY.—"The Persian Government has no debt."

LADY'S SONG OF THE SEASON.

(*Adapted from "La Grande Duchesse."*)

AIR—"*Ah! que j'aime les militaires.*"

How I dote on the millinery,
How I dote on the millinery,
How I dote on the millinery.
Husband will
Defray the bill
For things sent into me;
For I dote on the millinery, etc.

SAD ACCIDENT IN PARIS.—We read with concern that "there was a fall on the Bourse to-day."

BOARD WAGES.—Directors' Fees.

THE HEAT OF THE WEATHER.

Punch has received some more letters on this oppressive subject. He permits a few to appear:—

TO THE EDITOR OF "PUNCH."—Sir—Last week an argument between me and Father became so warm that we were not cooled down until several blows had resulted. I enclose my name and address.

Yours, AJAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF "PUNCH."—Dear *Punch*—A few days ago I was foolish enough to plunge into a controversy at Bath. I speedily found myself in hot water.

Yours truly, A BATH CHAP.

TO THE EDITOR OF "PUNCH."—Sir—This simmer I have suffered much from boils.

Yours faithfully, SANDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "PUNCH."—Honnerd Sir—My missus uses matches as "lights on the box." I feel as I am uncommon likely for to follow the example of them matches.

Your humble servant,
THE DRIVER OF THE TEN O'CLOCK BROMPTON BUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "PUNCH."—Sir—I am a milkman, and in my walk am considered an ungenerous man, but last Thursday I will admit it was so hot I could not help giving whey.

Yours obediently, O. CREMER.

EFFECTS OF THE HOT WEATHER.

A slovenly old gentleman, who had been out all day fishing, was observed on his return to be extremely g-natty.

On coming home for the holidays—we beg pardon, the vacation—Master Brown astonished the weak minds of his sisters by asking "Why's my education like iced hock and seltzer?" and adding in the same breath, "Because, you know, it's schooling!"

REASONS FOR TRAVELLING.

Mrs. Punch gives a few of the reasons why people should travel. They are as follows:—

1st. Travel is the best means of studying the manners and customs of the English.

2d. Travel is the best means of making acquaintances of superior rank to our own.

3d. Travel may be recommended to those who "from circumstances over which they have no control," cannot stay in their own country.

4th. Travel is an admirable method of giving one's daughters what may be called *an Opportunity*.

5th. Travel is an admirable field for flirts of both sexes.

6th. Travel is the fashion.

EASIER SAID THAN DONE.

Scene—"the row"—Lady's back hair falls off, and is worried by two little dogs (unmuzzled).

Sister—"Come along, Ellen; why don't you look as if it did not belong to you?"

HUGLY CUSTOMERS.—Bears.

FROM THE OBSERVATORY.—The leading astronomers are now all agreed that the loadstar is to be found in Charles' Wain.

THE WORST PLACE IN THIRSTY WEATHER.—Taplow.

From "Fun."

"NE SUTOR ULTRA CREPIDAM."—The critical world has been very severe upon the feeble twaddle of a recently published song, "God Bless our Sailor Prince." When we consider that a carpenter wrote the lines, and a glover composed the music, there is little reason to be surprised at their complete failure.

ALARMING!—If we may believe the Shropshire *News*, the astounding feat of Lilywhite Sand, recorded in the well-known ballad, has been eclipsed by some one residing "t'other side o' the water." The *News* describes an inquest on a poor creature who committed suicide while insane, and it informs us that—"He walked up to a cat's meat man's barrow and tried to stab himself with it. As it was rather blunt, he took up another knife and plunged it into his body seven times."

THE LIVELY ACROBAT.

Tumble? Why? I must for bread—
I'm too often hungry after—
While I'm starving on my head
You sit full of beef and laughter.
Oh! it's such a folly life,
Mirth and sorrow seem a jumble,
Round the corner lies my wife,
So I tumble!

I've been lucky in my way,
Never strained a limb or sinew;
Never broke a bone—you may
When you've not a morsel in you.
I could blubber when I see
Yokels in their pockets fumble,
Half-a-farthing comes to me,
'Cos I tumble.

I've to bellow till I'm hoarse,
Just to wheedle out a copper,
"Come and see the speckled horse,
None can ride without a cropper!"
More I gag, the more you troop
In; who cares if out you grumble?
Baby's dying for some soup,
I must tumble!

Tumble! bless your heart alive!
I am muscular and strapping,
Weakly little bones of five
Have to bend to cellar flapping.
Till I'm—call a spade a spade—
Till I'm tottery, and mumble,
Till I'm summoned off parade,
I shall tumble!

PLATONIC AFFECTION IN HIGH PLACES.—It is reported in circles likely to be misinformed, that the infant son—that is of course to be—of Prince Humbert and the Princess Marguerite will find a sponsor in the King of Italy, and that in compliment to the military character of his Royal grand and godfather the child will be named Victor Em-manual and Platoon.

A LA CARTE.—As our friend Smartster was looking into a photograph shop the other day with a friend, the latter drew his attention to a portrait of Miss Menken as Mazeppa.

"Don't you think, Smartster," said his friend, "that she had rather a masculine appearance?"

"Well, perhaps," said Smartster, "at any rate she looks very like a strip-ling."

WORD-TORCH-ERING.—The critic of the *Athenæum* in his notice of a recent novel declared himself to have been utterly perplexed and puzzled about it. Surely he did not need to be so surprised at finding himself in a dense fog when it was a case of "a lost link."

UP AND DOWN.—A cast of the proposed statue for the Albert memorial in Hyde Park was put in position some time ago, and was condemned. It was stated by certain journals that the design broke down upon trial. On the contrary—it was broken up.

From "The Tomahawk."

UNDRESS UNIFORM.

A few days since the judge attached to the Divorce Court dispensed with the presence, in Westminster, of forensic wigs. This innovation must not be allowed to pass into a precedent, or we may expect to hear of the following regulations becoming law:—

OFFICERS' UNIFORMS FOR THE ARMY
(*During July and August*).

Head-dress.—Cabbage leaf, trimmed with bullion according to the rank of the officer.

Sword.—Sword-stick umbrella, trimmed with bullion according to the rank of the officer.

Coat.—None.

Trousers.—Fine muslin.

Boots.—Linen slippers, trimmed with bullion according to the rank of the officer.

Pouch.—Fitted up with a refrigerator for the accommodation of officers fond of ice.

Ammunition.—Per diem, twelve rounds of wafers, and three rounds of strawberries and cream.

OFFICERS' UNIFORMS FOR THE NAVY
(*During July and August*).

Perambulating Shower-Bath.—Curtains to be trimmed with bullion, according to the rank of the officer.

Sword.—As in the army.

Coat, Trousers, and Boots.—None.

From Several Sources.

THE CELESTIALS IN BOSTON.

The *Commercial Bulletin* has the following:—

"Well," says Gandar, "the Chinese Embassy has come to Boston at last, and now we shall see some real Chinese."

"Yes," says I, "they are a regular China set."

"Big dinner the city is going to give 'em; and did you know that puppies are scarce here now?" said he, with a malicious grin.

"I suppose they must be," says I, "for the hotels at the watering-places are all crowded."

"Ha, ha! pretty good for you," says he; "but do you know that Stetson, of the St. James, has been practicing plate-balancing for a fortnight?"

"What's that for?" says I.

"So as to appear familiar with China when the Embassy come there to dine."

"The Embassy are to stop at Parker's," said I.

"Yes," replied Gandar; "but they take their leaves this evening."

"What! and to-day only Thursday? Take their leaves so soon?"

"O, don't be alarmed, mi boy; they take their leaves every day, with hot water on 'em—on the leaves, I mean. Parker teas 'em to-night."

"And the public tease 'em to-morrow. Poor fellows, they must be tired; but I suppose they know what to say and when to speak—every man of them has his cue."

"How about Burlingame? He will speak without any cue, I suppose," said Gandar.

"Yes; he's a man-dar-in to speak his mind, and don't care a button for tales behind his back."

"Did you ever hear the Chinese language spoken?" asked Gandar.

"Certainly," said I, "it is a Celestial language, and there is much character to it."

"A good many hard characters in it," replied he, "judging from what we see on the tea chests that are shipped here."

MATRIMONIAL.—A Belgravian mamma, who has succeeded in getting her own seven daughters "well off her hands," has determined to extend to others the benefit of her "system." She is going to open a class for the instruction of young ladies in the art of husband-catching. It is to be called the "School of Design!"

NOTES ON THE "CAN-CAN."

What the Lord Chamberlain ought to say to the Can-can—"Shan't, shan't."

Much of the Talk about the Can-Can—Cant, cant.

THE UNFASHIONABLE DANCE.—Music that might be supplied to the Can-can—The nightingale's "jug-jug."

IMPROVING ONE'S FRENCH.—Why is "can-can" mase.? Because it is unfeminine. What should be the correct fem. of "can-can?" Can't-can't!

THE LATEST DISCOVERY.—A friend who had read in the *Times* about "the table-land of Wimbledon" reports that he found it, most agreeably, in Jennison's refreshment-stand.

—A question for the "Cheshire Cheese"—Was the first waiter born in the days of "*Chops?*"

Some one has written to ask us if knocking one's head against the hob can be called an hob-knocks-lous accident? Dreadful!

We know a certain station-master so devotedly attached to his avocation, that he invariably dines on a "Time-table!"

—Worth knowing—The best sausages are made in *Mincing* Lane!

The "Solicitor-General"—The recruiting sergeant.

The largest mouthful in the world—The Bight of Benin.

The most Popular Verses—The obverse and reverse of the current coins of the realm.

It is not generally known that a pitched battle is the consequence o' a *coup-de tar*.

A "Cool Request"—"Please pass the ice!"

The Key of A Minor—The latch key.

A 'Great Gun"—Schneider.

Frankenstein's Niagara.

The London *Cosmopolitan* has this article on a picture of the Cataract of Niagara by an American artist, Frankenstein:—

"Church's 'Niagara' is a great success, and justly ranks among the grand artistic achievements of the age. Having recently passed an hour in the presence of Frankenstein's great picture of Niagara, we rejoice to be able to announce that another American artist has risen, by inspiration of his great subject, to the production of a 'copy of nature,' of one of nature's sublimest works. The picture, which is some five feet by eleven, has been painted in London during the past year from the most patient and careful studies made on the spot. The point of view is from the Canada side, near the water's edge, and the time about 5 o'clock of an August afternoon. Of course, all the 'studies' had to be made at about the same hour, on a succession of clear days when the lights and shadows fell in the same lines. This artist, whose career we have long watched as that of a devout 'student of nature,' has succeeded wonderfully in catching the spirit, the power, and, we may add, the solemn mystery of the scene: the iris hues, the trans-parent mist, the purple shadows, the pale crescent moon, and the beautiful rainbow *aureole*, are all there, and we almost hear the ceaseless roar of the mighty waters, feel the moisture of the spray on our cheek, and the *tremblement de terre* under our feet. For the last twenty years Mr. Frankenstein has been making annual pilgrimages to the Falls, and devoutly studying his subject in the 'real presence' of Nature's masterpiece, and we most heartily congratulate him on his complete success. A small picture of the same subject, from a different point of view, painted a few years ago for the Duke of Buckingham, gave promise of future greatness, which the artist has now achieved. No doubt as soon as this work is seen by the connoisseurs of London there will be a 'lively competition' for its possession. In the meantime we commend the picture, and the painter of it, to such munificent patrons of all that is really great in art, as Graves and Gambart, whose engravings of similar subjects are so eagerly sought for the world over."

—A semi-centennial celebration was recently held in Mansfield by a family in which Miss Betsey Huntington had lived as a faithful servant for fifty years. She received some valuable presents.

—Miss Blandina Conant, daughter of Rev. Dr. T. J. Conant, the well-known Biblical scholar and translator, has been appointed Professor of English Literature in Rutgers College, New York city.

—The Chicago Evening *Post* says, "God made the Indians to be killed, or He would not have made them to be killers; hence we are for carrying out His intentions."

—A Schaffhausen tavern-keeper has in his room, in a nice frame, a board bill which Louis Napoleon has owed him for thirty-nine years.

—Henry Clay Dean is like his politics. Neither of them will work.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE

United States of America,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

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IN FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

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This Company, National in its character, offers, by reason of its Large Capital, Low Rates of Premium, and New Tables, the most desirable means of insuring life yet presented to the public.

The rates of premium, being largely reduced, are made as favorable to the Insurers as those of the best Mutual Companies, and avoid all the complications and uncertainties of Notes, Dividends, and the misunderstandings which the latter are so apt to cause the Policy-Holder.

Several new and attractive tables are now presented which need only to be understood, to prove acceptable to the public, such as the INCOME PRODUCING POLICY and RETURN PREMIUM POLICY. In the former, the policy-holder not only secures a life insurance, payable at death, but will receive, if living, after a period of a few years, *an annual income equal to ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the par of his policy.* In the latter, the Company agrees *to return to the assured the total amount of money he has paid in, in addition to the amount of his policy.*

The attention of persons contemplating insuring their lives or increasing the amount of insurance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the National Life Insurance Company.

Circulars, Pamphlets, and full particulars given on application to the Branch Office of the Company in this city, or to its General Agents.

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JAY COOKE & CO., New York,
For New York State and Northern New Jersey

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8 8 wsrp

DRY GOODS.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine

The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET

GIRARD ROW.

Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of

LACES, EMBROIDERIES HANDKERCHIEFS PUFFED, REVERED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS. In every variety.

VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

AT TEMPTING PRICES

In every width and quality.

SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCKABACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.

ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS.

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LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLS.
WHITE DUCKS AND DRILLS.
BUFF COATING DUCKS.
FLAX COLORED DRILLS AND DUCKS.
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FANCY DRILLS, FAST COLORS.
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BLOUSE LINENS, SEVERAL COLORS.
PLAIN COLORED LINENS, FOR LADIES TRAVELLING SUITS.
PRINTED SHIRTING LINEN.
LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF LINEN GOODS IN THE CITY, SELLING AT

Less than Jobbers' Prices.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer.

9 18 smw NO. 828 ARCH STREET

NOTICE,

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A FULL LINE OF PIM BRO'S, FIRST QUALITY

IRISH POPLINS,

For Fall and Winter Wear,

IN COLORS:

BLACK, BROWNS, MODES, SLATE, DRABS, GARNET, WHITE, BLUES, CLARET, MAUVE, *GLACE*, GREENS, CHENE,

Which we offer at the VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICE. 8 25 rp

FURNITURE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE,

$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,

At prices much below usual rates.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,

THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

8 27 thstu2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly airtight; self cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with original lines as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
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A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN B. HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1228 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 29

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Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Ballett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 518 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 21

AZURENE,

CONCENTRATED INDIGO,

For the Laundry.—Free from Oxalic Acid.—See Chemist's Certificate

A Patent Pocket Pincushion or Emery Bag in each Twenty Cent Box. [7 27 m w f s 6m

For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,

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AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa and Broma.
Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing.
Bolts and Nails, 8 6f

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES

of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

BITTON AND EYELET STUDS

in great variety—newest patterns.

SOLID SILVERWARE

for Bridal presents; Plated-ware etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 24 tp

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We have for a long time made a specialty of

Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,

And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.

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UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,

I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.

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Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware,

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The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments, for carrying the Mails, intend despatching their steamers as follows:—

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, August 29
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, September 5
CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax) Tuesday, Sept. 8
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, September 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday September 19

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.

Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer SAILING EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	35
" to London	105	" to London	40
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	47

Passage by the Tuesday steamers:—Cabin, $90, gold; Steerage, $30, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—Cabin, $25; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's office,

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Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.

Passage lower than by any other line.

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Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to

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FOR NEW YORK.

Great Reduction in Freights.

On and after MONDAY, July 6, the rates of freight by this line will be as follows:—7 cents per 100 lbs., or 3 cents per cubic foot.

One of the Steamers of this Line will sail for New York every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from Pier 19 NORTH WHARVES.

For further information, apply on the pier to

8 2 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR CHARLESTON (S. C.) DIRECT.—The Steamship PROMETHEUS is now receiving freight at Pier 18 S. Wharves, and will positively sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M.

For freight apply to

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
8 26 4t No. 3 DOCK Street wharf.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington! D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

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The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

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Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
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THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

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Steamships insured at lowest rates.

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FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 18th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
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Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND DERRY,

From Pier No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage payable in currency.

To Liverpool, Glasgow, and Derry, cabins $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

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Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, etc., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

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CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,

FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TRIPOLI, ALEPPO.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.

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For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

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State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.

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The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19, above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9:15 A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

FARE.....$2 25, including Carriage Hire,
Servants...$1 50, " "
Children...$1 5, " "

Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.

The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.

G. H. HUDDELL,
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Office—No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue. [6 30tf

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Aug. 29, 10 A. M	Saturday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M
Sunday, August 30, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leave Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 4 A. M. and 4½ P. M.	
Monday, Aug. 31, 8 A. M	Monday, Aug. 31, 3 P. M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9 30 A. M, and 3 30 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESTNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9 30 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6 45 A. M., 12 30, and 5 30 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3tf

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.

4 28 tf L. W. BURNS, Capt

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

Scripture Meditations.

"And when the dew fell upon the camp in the night, the manna fell upon it" (Numb. xi, 9.)

Without the dew of the Holy Spirit's influence, all is dry and sterile in the Church of God, as well as in the heart of the believer; but when He sweetly falls upon the camp, or into the soul, what a reviving takes place! Then does Christ, the true Manna, become the food which nourishes and sustains through the wilderness journey. How apt are the illustrations of the Divine word! the dew must first fall, then the manna appears; for, except the Holy Spirit prepares the way, Christ cannot be received, nor fed upon by faith; the heart must first be softened by grace ere the preciousness of a dying and a risen Saviour can be understood and apprehended; so can there be no after-manifestation of Christ's love to the heart, unless it be first mellowed in and softened by the sweet influences of the Spirit, just as warm sunshine succeeds the fructifying shower.

But it is said the dew fell upon the camp in the night. What a beautiful emblem is here! When it is night in the soul, when all is dead and dark within, when the beasts of the forest creep forth, and all the noisome reptiles which sin and Satan can produce make their appearance, so that the poor harassed one cries out, "Surely I am more brutish than any man;" then, at the very worst, in the darkest part of the night, the dew falls, the Holy Spirit descends "as small rain upon the tender herb," and reveals an all-sufficient Saviour for the very vilest sinner; proving Him to be the choicest Manna, which alone can satisfy the spiritual appetite, bringing life, health and vigor to the recipient thereof.—*Episcopalian.*

The Cross of Christ.

No Church will ever be honored in which Christ crucified is not continually lifted up. Nothing whatever can make up for the want of the cross. Without it all things may be done decently and in order. Without it there may be splendid ceremonies, beautiful music, gorgeous churches, learned ministers, crowded communion tables, huge collections for the poor. But without the cross no good will be done. Dark hearts will not be enlightened. Proud hearts will not be humbled. Mourning hearts will not be comforted. Fainting hearts will not be cheered. Sermons about the Catholic Church and an apostolic ministry—sermons about baptism and the Lord's Supper—sermons about unity and schism—sermons about fasts and communion—sermons about fathers and saints—such sermons will never make up for the absence of sermons about the cross of Christ. They may amuse some. They will feed none. A gorgeous banqueting room, and splendid gold plate upon the table, will never make up to a hungry man for the want of food. Christ crucified is God's grand ordinance for doing good for men. Whenever a Church keeps back Christ crucified, or puts anything whatever in that foremost place which Christ crucified should have, from that moment a Church ceases to be useful. Without Christ crucified in her pulpits, a Church is little better than a cumberer of the ground, a dead carcase, a well without water, a barren figtree, a sleeping watchman, a silent trumpet, a dumb witness, an ambassador without terms of peace, a messenger without tidings, a lighthouse without fire, a stumbling-block to weak believers, a comfort to infidels, a hot-bed for formalism, a joy to the devil, and an offense to God.—*Episcopalian.*

Summer Work of the Church.

The *Church Union* replies to the *Independent* as follows:—

"Many Sabbath Schools are suspended. Thank God that they are! For the dear little children who compose them have meanwhile been happily removed from the city's baked pavements to the country's green fields."

Not a fact. Rarely half the children of any Sabbath School in the city are ever in the country at once. The rest are left here to "bake," neglected; perchance to burn.

"Nothing is added to the yearly sum total of vitality and efficiency in a church or Sunday School by keeping a regular service running at a 'poor dying rate' during the sweltering heats of July and August."

Not on the commercial principle that runs our churches. It *takes* vitality to keep up the ministrations of a church through the summer, and another sort than ecclesiastical engineers dream of.

"Day schools are always closed during a portion of the summer; the sun is just as merciless to Sunday School as to day school scholars; and, if the one class needs a vacation, the other needs it just as much."

"The legs of the lame are not equal; so is a parable in the mouth of a" special pleader. An hour of cheerful religious exercises once a week is a terrible strain, forsooth! very much like confinement to hard study throughout the week, not to be kept up without peril. Surely when school study is laid aside for the summer, the juvenile constitution might bear the singing of two or three hymns, the reading of a few verses in the Bible, and a few minutes of religious conversation, once a week. Faugh! it is the laziness of the teachers that invents these lame excuses. The children love the Sabbath-school better.

"Who has the care of souls in the summer time?" The Lord God! His own eye watches them, and His own hand feeds them—both in summer and in winter. He 'crowneth the year with His goodness.' 'He is not far from us at any time.' He 'sends his angels to keep guard concerning us, lest we dash our feet against a stone.'"

That last Scripture has been quoted before, and rather more correctly, if we remember. We fear the care of souls would be left to the Lord God all the year round, if some people had their way. Why not in January as much as in August? Have *we* any care of souls to answer for?

SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS NEWS.

METHODIST.

—We are pleased to note the recognition of Methodist authorship by the scholars of Europe. In a recent number of Dr. Dorner's quarterly—*Jahrbucher fur Deu ch Theo ogie*—appeared an article by the Rev. Dr. William F. Warren, acting President of the Boston Theological Seminary, in which he submits to the theologians of Europe a new and entirely original classification of the theological sciences, based upon a strictly logical analysis of the subject matter of Christian Theology. This is the second time, we believe, that a contribution of American Methodist authorship has been accepted and published in the highest literary organs of German Theology. An article on New England Theology, by the same author, was published, in 1858, in the *Zeuschrift fur Chris iches Wissen und Leben*, the organ of Neander, Tholuck, and their associates.—*Methodist.*

—Three Presidents of colleges were present at the Boston Preachers' Meeting, on Monday, July 20 and made interesting reports of their institutions—Rev. Drs. E. O. Haven, G. Steele, and N. Cobleigh. A committee was appointed, at the suggestion of Gilbert Haven, to confer on the subject of a convention of delegates from all the M. E. Churches within the State of Massachusetts. Five Conferences have their lines within this State, and, as the General Conference did nothing respecting conforming conference boundaries to State lines, it is proposed to have a convention to consider this question, and other matters in which a mutual interest is felt, such as the cause of temperance, Sunday-schools, church extension, camp meetings, etc.

—The *Irish Evangelist* announces the opening of the Methodist College, Belfast, August 19th, and says that "the 'name of the Rev. Dr. McClintock will occupy a prominent place in the programme, and will command an interest second only to that of the distinguished Principal, whose inaugural address will constitute the grand attraction of the opening services." Dr. McClintock is spending a brief holiday in St. John's, New Brunswick.

—The Rev. James Lynch, Presiding Elder of the Jackson District, Mississippi Conference, writes that eleven of the fourteen charges in his district have added to their membership from nineteen to two hundred members each, and the increase in Mississippi since December may be set down at eighteen hundred.

—The venerable Peter Cartwright, after an active service of sixty-four years, is now reported as seriously failing in health. He is now Presiding Elder (his forty-ninth year in that office) of the Pleasant Plains District, Illinois Conference.

—*Zion's Herald* says that a man by the name of Tourtellate has purchased the land surrounding the colored Methodist church in Springfield, Mass., and has surrounded the church with a black fence as high as the eaves.

—Bishop Paine, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, whose health has been very feeble for some time past, is now recovering.

EPISCOPAL.

—A meeting was held at the rooms of the S. P. G., in London, on July 29, in aid of the Bishop of Capetown and of the speedy consecration of Mr. Macrorie. On motion of Archdeacon Denison, a home association was formed, with Earl Nelson as chairman, to raise funds for the support of the new bishop, and also for the use of the church in Capetown. It transpired that the Colonial Secretary had offered to issue a mandate for the consecration of Mr. Macrorie two months ago, in order to relieve Bishop Gray and others from the penalties of *præmunire*. The Archbishop of Canterbury, who is now on the Continent, had been applied to to commission two of his suffragans to join with the Bishop of Capetown in consecrating Mr. Macrorie if the ceremony could be legally performed in England. Bishop Gray announced at the meeting that he proposed to leave for South Africa on September 9.

—Having drawn the people to a show, the Ritualists cannot keep the crowd when the show is over. At Trinity Church, New York, as soon as the hymn is given out preparatory to the sermon, the crowd begin to disperse amid great confusion, thinning the house out to such an extent as to show what the mass come for. At St. Albans' men are posted at the door to keep people in. Notices are hung up all around forbidding people from disturbing the congregation by going out. All effort is useless. People crowd the chapel, gape and stare, stand on tiptoe, get up on the seats, as irreverent a company as can be found in the State; and when the novel performances close, and the sermon comes on, out the carnous rush.—*Presbyterian.*

—The *John Bull* of August 1st says, that the last act of the Archbishop of Canterbury, before setting out for the Continent, was to write to the Queen's Advocate, his Vicar-General, expressing his desire that arrangements might be made for the consecration of a new bishop for Natal in England.

—The Rev. R. W. Oliver is appointed Dean of the Divinity Department of Nebraska College—a Protestant Episcopal institution at Nebraska City, Nebraska.

—It is stated that Bishop Tuttle has formally declined the Episcopate of Missouri, and that the choice of a Bishop will not be made until after the session of the General Convention.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The question is being discussed whether the Church of Scotland is not, like that of England, now the representative of a minority of the people. A writer goes over all the available statistics—prison, marriage, education and worship—and concludes that the worshippers outside of the establishment are double those within it. Extending the analysis, and comparing the Establishment of Scotland, not with the whole body of Protestant worshippers, but with single denominations, it appears that in the fifty-three cities, towns, and burghs of Scotland, the Free Church worshippers predominate in twenty seven, the United Presbyterian Church in fifteen, and the Establishment only in eleven. In regard to the counties again (thirty three in number), it is found that the Establishment has the majority in fourteen (in four of them the predominance is very small). The Free Church predominates in twelve, and the United Presbyterian Church in seven.

—The largest accessions on examination reported in the last minutes of the New School Presbyterian Church are:—Kensington church, this city, 160; Central church, Rochester, 88; Easton, Missouri, 83; Lebanon, Illinois (German church), 80; Fourth Avenue church, New York, 77; Spring Street church, New York, 72; Thirteenth Street church, New York, 71; Madison Square church, New York, 68; Ridgebury, New York, 66; Trenton, Illinois (German church), 65; Eleventh church, New York, 65; First church, Brooklyn, 64; Tabor church, this city, 62; Port Jervis, New York, 59; Lyons, 57; Third church, this city, 54; Brockport, New York, 55; Delphi, Indiana, 54; Belvidere Second, New Jersey, 53; Victor, New York, 51. This makes an aggregate of 1432 accessions to 18 churches.

—The Second Presbyterian Church of New Albany, Indiana, having been thoroughly repaired and painted, upholstered, and completed in a most beautiful and substantial manner, was reopened for regular Sabbath services on the morning of the 9th instant, when the attendance was very large.

—The Rev. John McLeod, of Newport, Nova Scotia, has been called by the United Presbyterian Church of East Boston, in the Boston Presbytery, to become its pastor. It is not known yet whether he will accept.

LUTHERAN.

—The Rev. Dr. Valentine has yielded to the renewed unanimous request of the Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and formally accepts the Presidency of the College. This creates a vacancy in the Seminary Faculty, which will probably be filled by the election of another Professor in that Institution at a special meeting of the Directors, to be called in a few weeks. In consequence of the generous bequest of the late Mr. Davis Pierson, the Board determined to establish a new Professorship, to be known as the 'Pierson Professorship of the Greek Language and Literature," and Rev. H. L. Baugher of Indianapolis, Indiana, unanimously elected as the incumbent.

—A few weeks ago, at a meeting of the Wisconsin Synod, which forms an integral part of the General Council, and fully sympathized with Ohio and Iowa, at Fort Wayne, although not to the extent of withdrawing from the Council, formally and solemnly declared itself in favor of close communion and non-exchange of pulpits, as in accordance with the doctrine and practice of the Lutheran Church. In consequence of this action, two of its ministers withdrew from its Synod.

BAPTIST.

—The Virginia Baptist State Convention of colored Baptist churches, held its first anniversary at Norfolk, May 13th, 14th, and 15th. The record of the churches shows a total of fourteen churches, with a membership of 11,345. The churches belonging to it are Portsmouth, Petersburg, Norfolk, Lynchburg, Mount Zion, Danville, Manchester, Union, Manakin, First Richmond, Hampton, City Point, and Cold Spring. Resolutions were passed recommending the American Baptist, also the National Baptist, and the Free Mission Society. Suitable recognition was made of the legacy of $50,000 by the late John P. Crozier, for the evangelization of the colored people of the South. The funds of the Convention are to be divided—one half for missions, one fourth for pastors' salary in feeble churches, and the remaining fourth for incidental expenses.

—In 1857, the Baptists in St. Louis, Missouri, numbered four white and three colored churches. Now they have six white and six colored churches, and are rapidly increasing in members and influence. They are united, and work harmoniously together.

—Mr. George H. Whittemore, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, is to be Professor of Hebrew in the Rochester Theological Seminary. Mr. Whittemore is a graduate of Harvard College and of the Newton Theological Institution.

—A Baptist Missionary Union has been formed in Liberia by a convention representing ten churches, "for the evangelization of the heathen within the borders of the republic, and contiguous thereto."

—The Rev. W. H. Williams, of Virginia, has accepted the charge of the First Baptist Church in Charleston, South Carolina.

REFORMED.

—In the August number of the *Reformed Monthly*, published in this city, we find a long and very elaborate and able article by Dr. Dorner, the celebrated Professor of Theology in the University of Berlin, entitled "The Theological Conflict in the Reformed Church of North America, with Special Reference to Fundamental Evangelical Doctrines." Dr. Dorner reviews the Mercersburg Theology, as taught by Dr. Nevin and others, and criticises the Liturgy which has lately been introduced into the German Reformed Church in America. Dr. Nevin has replied to Dr. Dorner in the last number of the Mercersburg *Review*.

—The Rev. J. H. Klein, recently of Fort Wayne, Indiana, has accepted the Professorship in the Sacbozgian Mission Institute, Wisconsin, to which he was recently elected by the Northwestern Synod.

—The congregation of the Reformed church, Passaic, New Jersey, has increased so much under the efficient charge of the Rev. J. Paschal Strong, that a second Reformed church is proposed in the village.

—The Rev. George P. Noble has accepted a call to the pastoral charge of the Myrtle Avenue Mission, connected with the Reformed church on the Heights, Brooklyn, New York.

—The pastoral relation existing between the Rev. W. Augustus Gring and the Second Church, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, has been dissolved, to take effect on the 18th inst.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—Mr. Beecher's congregation, in Brooklyn, are bringing to a completion their commodious and elegant mission building, which is to be opened in September. The work was commenced with $20,000, $15,000 being paid for the land. Next January, when the pews in Plymouth Church are sold, the surplus over the expenses of the church is to be devoted to sweeping away the debt of this mission, and it is expected that the whole indebtedness will be wiped out.

—The State Street Congregational Church, Brooklyn, New York, tried the experiment some years ago of setting a Methodist over the congregation. The experiment has not worked well. There was too much Methodism for the Congregationalists, and too much Congregationalism for the Methodists. The church is in a very feeble condition, and will probably expire.

—S. D. Warren, Esq., of Boston, lately gave a lot of land and $5000, on condition that the people of Cumberland Mills, Mass., give an equal amount for the purpose of erecting a Congregational church in that town. The sum of $6000 was raised, and the new house is going forward rapidly.

—Frederick Jones, Esq., a Boston merchant, has given $15,000 to the Andover Theological Seminary, towards the foundation of a professorship of elocution; and Mr. J. Wesley Churchill, of the recent graduating class, has been chosen to fill the chair.

—Thirty-eight Congregational churches were organized in April, May, and June; twenty-four at the West, seven in New England, three at the South, and two in California.

—Mr. Allen McNeal, of the Yale Theological Seminary, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Grove Street Church, East Orange, New Jersey.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 1:00, and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 7:45 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1:50 and 10:10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5:25 A. M., 9:35 P. M., passing Reading at 4:45 and 7:05 A. M., and 11:40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10:10 and 11:45 A. M., and 6:10 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45, 11:20 A. M., and 6:10 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M. and 2:15 and 4:55 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:05 A. M., for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:20 A. M., and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or C. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading:

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $22 50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 3:00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal Stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chestnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chestnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chestnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Fast Line	12:00 M.
Erie Express	12:00 M.
Fast Line	3:00 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11:15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:30 P. M.
Accommodation for Columbia	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	1:35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Fast Line	7:10 A. M.
Erie Mail	9:10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:35 A. M.
Fast Line	12:00 M.
Lancaster Train	12:50 P. M.
Erie Express	3:00 P. M.
Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3	3:40 and 7:10 P. M.
Day Express	6:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9⁰⁵, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6¹⁰, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8²⁰, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train, and 5¾ and 6¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 5¾, 6¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7¹⁰, 8, 9⁴⁰, and 11¹⁰ A. M., 1⁴⁰, 3⁴⁰, 5⁴⁰, 6 40, 8 40 and 10 40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 8½ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7⁴⁰ A. M., 12⁴⁰, 5 40 and 9²⁵ P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 6½, 8, 8 05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 8⁴⁰, 7, 7 50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2⁵⁰ and 7¹⁵ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5⁴⁰ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11⁰⁵ A. M., 1¾, 3, 4½, 6½, 8, 8 05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6¹⁰, 7½, 8²⁰, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 4¾, 6, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher, No. 725 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM THEIR DEPOT, PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation..... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail..... 3 00
At 12 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 5:30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 5:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3 30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.
At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3:30 P. M. for Palmyra.
At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Edgington.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 5 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare $3 25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

The 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chestnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chestnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES. From Kensington Depot.

At 9:00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Owego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS, From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 8 A. M., 1, 4, and 6:15 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 1 and 4 P. M., for Lowstown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, Cream Ridge, Jobstown, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Fifty pounds of baggage only are allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, Newport, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Suspension Bridge.

An additional Ticket Office is located at No. 828 Chesnut street, where Tickets to New York and all important points North and East may be procured. Persons purchasing Tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked from residence or hotel to destination by Union Transfer Baggage Express.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA, Will leave from foot of Courtland street at 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., and 12 night via Jersey City and Camden; at 8:30 P. M. via Jersey City and Kensington; at 10 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. via Jersey City and West Philadelphia.

From Pier No. 1 North River at 5:30 A. M. Accommodation, and 2 P. M. Express, via Amboy and Camden.

6 15 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

Commencing MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad to Wilmington for Steamboat and intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 12:00 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with a train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perrymans, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run, Bush, and Gunpowder. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 12:00 M. Train, Via Crisfield will take the 11:00 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 7:00, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M. (daily), 1:30, 4:15, and 7:30 (daily) P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9:40 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 6:35 P. M., Express; 8:55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8:55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8 f E. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEASHORE!

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 4, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6:15 A. M.
Mail	7:30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached	9:15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2:00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4:15 P. M.

Returning, leave Atlantic

Special Excursion	5:15 P. M.
Mail	4:20 P. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached	7:40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7:10 A. M.
Accommodation	5:30 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Arco and Intermediate Stations, leaves Vine street..... 5:30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Arco..... 6:25 A. M.

Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves
Vine street..... 10:15 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield..... 1:00 P. M. and 3:15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic,
Leaves Vine street..... 7:30 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic..... 4:20 P. M.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

AN ITEM GRAVE AND GAY.—Every train brings back its hundreds of returning Philadelphians. "There is no place like home." They leave the country and the sea with lightened hearts and lightened pockets, less care, more flesh. Innumerable "biddies" are busy this morning with innumerable brooms and mops, polishing the habitations where their masters dwell. We noticed one especially energetic grubbing with her finger ends at the sly grass spears in the interstices of the sidewalk bricks. They vanished though. Another of diminutive stature, but rather much feet, was perched like a monkey upon the peak of a step-ladder giving a shine to the house number. Another was balancing herself acrobatically upon the window sill—seven-eighths outside—making havoc with a chamois among the exterior dust of the panes. Everything will be brighter than the faces of the returned—they're sunburnt.

—A singular phenomenon. Up on North Second street a gentleman has a blue jay which has been trained to crow like a rooster. It is only necessary to excite him by scratching the bars of the cage and coax him with a dried currant—to transform him into a genuine Shanghai. He is the marvel of the neighborhood. A strange bird—that!

—A chap who had been going it strong upon benzine last night, had to be carried like a defunct porker to the Central Station by four of the kindly Reserves. He was as limp as an old dish-cloth. The weather was moist without—he was moist within. They had him suspended by his four limbs like a sheep hung up to be quartered.

—Some of our ballet girls seem to think that mere jumping makes airy motion—whirling around like a needle-s hen makes grace. They are wretchedly mistaken, however, and the very boot-blacks who see them refuse to make sonorous their begrimed hands. The rudest can discriminate.

—One of our legal lights the other day said to his Honor in the Court, "I propose, your Honor, to lay down the law in this case." "I suppose so, sir," replied the Judge, "you generally do it, sir—you lay it down, and have nothing to do with it at all, sir."

—The Fenians are again moving. The officers of all the Circles in this "Shamrock" District meet in council to-morrow. Green flags and the trefoil appear. Something is on the *tapis*. Canada beware. 'Merry Isle" beware!

—The chiefs of the "Keystones" imitate the style of the "Invincibles" and have issued their "General Order, No. 1," from Headquarters. They are going to spread themselves on a parade to-night. Melancholy.

—The recent ordinance of Councils, requiring the City Treasurer to stamp and number each warrant, and make payment according to priority, appears to occasion considerable inconvenience.

—Hearsay is a very unreliable fellow. He talks too much. Besides, he don't know the truth, and doesn't exhibit any desire to get acquainted with it.

—Feast or Famine Again—To-day the Police Lieutenants were as empty of items as a poor man's pockets of dollars. Yesterday their tongues ran like fly-wheels—they had scores of cases.

—The only way to take things is—easy. Otherwise the chances of detection are largely increased.

—Men are often so sharp as to outwit themselves. In those cases they meet tools face to face.

—The Twentieth Ward Republicans are going to organize a "Grant and Colfax" club this evening.

—The fire this morning was a fizzle. A tin cup of water put it out.

—Wicked Age—A dam-age.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICAN MEETING.—The mass meeting of the German Republicans of this city, to-night, at National Guards' Hall, promises to be a monster affair. The committee appointed at the recent meeting of the German Republican Campaign Club, repaired to Pottsville yesterday, and there met General Carl Schurz, the speaker of the meeting. They left Pottsville this morning, and arrived here at 1 o'clock this afternoon. At the depot of the Railroad there was a delegation of the Club in waiting, and on the arrival of the train, the distinguished orator was placed in a carriage and quietly taken to the residence of Dr. Tiedemann, Fifth street, above Race, where he will remain during his stay. After the meeting to-night the General will be serenaded.

On Monday next, at one o'clock P. M., a grand Union Picnic will be held at the Silberburg, Coates and Twenty-fifth streets. General Schurz, Hon. Leonard Myers, Hon. Galusha A. Grow, and other prominent speakers will be present and make addresses. Tickets of admission to be distributed at the meeting this evening.

THE WEATHER.—Notwithstanding the threatening condition of the clouds this morning, no rain has fallen. The weather has been very sultry and close, and the thermometer compares with the same date for several years past as follows:—

Years.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
1868	72	81	—
1867	72	77	67
1866	66	77	79
1865	70	78	81
1864	65	79	76
1863	70	82	83
1862	68	84	86
1861	72	76	75
1860	59	73	77
1859	55	69	71

THE MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.—General Mundy's moonlight excursion goes to Atlantic City to night, and with it will go one of the largest trains that has ever been drawn over the Camden and Atlantic railroad. The last train leaves Vine Street wharf at 8 o'clock, and returning the train leaves Atlantic City at 4 A. M. on Monday.

AN OWNER WANTED.—The police of the Eleventh District, at a late hour last night, saw a couple of men on Shackamaxon street wharf, and on approaching them they left. The police found a lot of zinc and copper, which they are supposed to have stolen. It awaits an owner at the Station House.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.—James Donohue yesterday afternoon beat his wife in a brutal manner, at Ninth and Diamond streets, and then threw her on the track of the Germantown Railroad Company. This morning Alderman Hood committed him in default of $1000 bail to answer.

CORONER'S CASE.—The jury in the case of William Buckman, aged three years, residing at No. 759 Jessup street, who was run over by a passenger railway car, at Eleventh and Fitzwater streets on Wednesday evening, rendered a verdict this morning of accidental death.

FIRE THIS MORNING.—A little before 10 o'clock this morning, Alexander's saw-mill, on Newmarket street, below Callowhill, was slightly damaged by fire. It originated from a lot of shavings catching fire from the furnace in the basement.

AN ONION THIEF.—Charles Kelly has been held by Alderman Tittermary to answer the charge of the larceny of a basket of onions from a countryman from Bucks county. Charles was arrested at Second and Shippen streets, while disposing of the article.

A PARSONAGE ROBBED.—The parsonage attached to the Church of St. James the Less, at Falls of Schuylkill, was entered last night through the second story window, and roobed of the table service, consisting of forks, spoons, etc.

A DROWNING CASE.—Edward Kelly, aged eleven years, residing on Lindsay avenue, was drowned yesterday afternoon at Point Airy. Coroner Daniels held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Coroner Daniels this morning held an inquest on the body of Louis Clark, aged seventy years, who died suddenly last night. The deceased lived at Gray's Ferry road and Maiden lane.

MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 362, being an increase of 81 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these 132 were adults; 240 were minors; males, 195; females, 176; boys, 126; girls, 114. Of the number, 299 were born in the United States, 56 were foreign, 5 were unknown, 17 were people of color, and 10 were from the country.

Congestion of the brain is credited with 7, cholera-infantum 66, consumption of the lungs 33, convulsions 13, diarrhœa 13, dysentery 12, inflammation of the brain 5, marasmus 24.

The number of deaths in each Ward was:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	19	Sixteenth	12
Second	21	Seventeenth	11
Third	6	Eighteenth	15
Fourth	13	Nineteenth	28
Fifth	13	Twentieth	25
Sixth	2	Twenty-first	10
Seventh	23	Twenty-second	8
Eighth	8	Twenty-third	15
Ninth	7	Twenty-fourth	13
Tenth	11	Twenty-fifth	6
Eleventh	5	Twenty-sixth	23
Twelfth	6	Twenty-seventh	15
Thirteenth	7	Twenty-eighth	2
Fourteenth	10	Unknown	10
Fifteenth	24		

A SWINDLING GERMAN.—Yesterday, Abraham Mayer called at a house at Fifth and Master streets, with a tray of bogus jewelry, and induced the citizen to trade a silver watch and a suit of clothing for one of the gold watches. After having left the place the watch was discovered to be bogus, when a policeman arrested Mayer, and took him before Alderman Riddle, who required him to enter $800 bail for his appearance at court.

CAPE ISLAND.—By referring to our advertising columns it will be seen that this is the last day of the fast train to Cape Island, leaving here at 4 P. M., and that the 9 A. M. fast express will make its last trip for the season on Monday morning, the 31st. The West Jersey Railroad Company, however, will still run two express trains daily to Cape Island, leaving Philadelphia at 9 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A lad of eighteen years, named Peter F. Ward, while gunning on the banks of the Delaware, shot himself in the breast and neck, and was fatally wounded. Removed to his home, No. 227 Wharton street.

THE CELESTIALS.

Celebration of the Birthday of Tzu-an Huang-tai-hou, the Empress Dowager.

A Boston correspondent writing from that place on yesterday says:—"To-day is the anniversary of a very important event in the record of the imperial family of the Hian Fung, and was duly celebrated by the Chinese members of the Embassy. This morning at an early hour the attaches of the Embassy dressed themselves in their official robes and waited upon the Tajens, who occupied the parlors used by Chih Tajen. The occasion was the official recognitions, according to the customs of their country, of the birthday of Tzu an, Huang-tai-hou, or Empress dowager. The Emperor Hian-Fung, as is the custom with all emperors of China, had three principal wives—first, the Empress of the Middle Palace; second, the Empress of the Eastern Palace, and third, the Empress of the Western Palace. The Empress of the Middle Palace being deceased, Tzu-an, or Empress of the Eastern Palace, is now the senior Empress. The birthday of Tzu-an, Huang-tai-hou, occurs, according to the Chinese calendar, on Chi-yen Chu-er (twelfth day of tha seventh month), which this year corresponds to this day (August 28.) In China these anniversaries are the occasions of great ceremony. All the officials of the empire having the *entrée* of the palace are expected to observe certain forms. Those living at the capital, before breakfast, dressed in Court attire, call at the palace to pay their respects. Those at a distance from all the provinces send memorials up to the imperial personage, the object of honor, "to ask after his or her health and peace of mind." To these memorials a reply is written with a vermillion pencil, "Cheu-an" (I am well). This morning, after the attaches had paid their respects to the Tajens, the entire party—Chih Tajen and Sun Tajen in front and the young mandarins in a row in the rear, all facing towards the north—knelt three times and bowed nine times. The ceremony was performed in silence and lasted but a few moments. At noon Chih Tajen and Sun Tajen, followed by the young mandarins, called upon Poo-Tajen (Mr. Burlingame) in his private parlors. After each taking Mr. Burlingame's right hand in both of their own, Chih Tajen, through Mr. Fung as interpreter, Mr. Brown not arriving till late, with great solemnity said:—"We come in accordance with our custom to inform you that this is the anniversary of the birthday of Tzu-an, Huang tai-hou (Empress dowager Tzu-an), and that the day has been observed in the usual form by us." Mr. Burlingame replied:—I am glad to find in this distant land you continue to observe the customs of your own, for those who are loyal to their own customs cannot be false to their government. As in the case of the birthday of the Emperor, which occurred during our presence in San Francisco, I must again wish that the Empress dowager may have many returns of such days. After a brief conversation the Tajens and young mandarins retired to their apartments. The Embassy will leave here the beginning of the coming week for New York, from which port they will embark for Europe during the month of September.

ARABIA.

Four Barbarians Tried for Wholesale Murder.

A French paper publishes the following:—

"Four Arabs, named Dabman-Ould-Ali Moussa, Larbi-Ould-Larad, Larbi-Ould-Cada, and Bouziauben-Chaurak, have just been tried at Tlemcen, in Algeria, for the murder of an entire French family, consisting of Saint-Germes, a cattle dealer, his wife, and their two grandchildren. Saint-Germes occupied a house in the environs of Tlemcen, which town is not far from the frontier of Morocco; he was in easy circumstances, and sometimes thoughtlessly boasted of the sums of money which he occasionally received from his sons, one of whom was settled in America. He appears to have been not over-scrupulous in his business relations, and frequently bought stolen cattle from the natives; these transactions brought him in connection with some Arabs of the lowest grade, and enabled these latter to become acquainted with the position of his premises. Saint-Germes had no great confidence in his neighbors, and his residence resembled a small fortress, being protected against any nocturnal attack from without by doors stoutly barricaded, while a grated loop-hole enabled him to reconnoitre his visitors before granting admission. Access was only obtained to the upper part of the house by a trap-door over a stable; and Saint-Germes always had in readiness quite an arsenal of defensive weapons.

"Notwithstanding these precautions, the whole family were discovered, on the morning of the 29th of March last, horribly butchered. An entry had been made by breaking a hole in the wall separating the stable from a shed usually left open at night to receive any chance cattle brought to him for sale, and afterwards, by means of the trap-door, giving access to the inhabited part of the house. Saint-Germes and his wife had evidently struggled hard with their murderers, who must have consisted of several persons. The house had been plundered, and a cow carried off. A few days later information was given by a native that the crime had been committed by four men of the Beni Ournid tribe, occupying the military territory. A search was made, and a quantity of stolen property discovered. Further information led to the arrest of the four prisoners. The chief criminal appears to have been Dabman-Ould-Ali-Moussa, a notorious thief, who had frequently had relations with Saint-Germes in disposing of cattle, the produce of his incursions on the neighboring territory. The evidence being quite conclusive against the accused, three were condemned to death, and the fourth, Larbi-Ould-Coda, to hard labor for life. The sentence was received by the prisoners with loud lamentations, taken up and repeated by the whole tribe of the Beni Ournids, who had been encamped during the trial on the open space before the Court House."

EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA

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The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once, between the following ports, viz:—

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macon	60,000
Hong Kong	250,000
Swatow	200 000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	300 000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5 910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900 000,000 and an enormous domestic trade, besides which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers

The cable being laid, this company propose erecting land lines and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by courier on land, and by steamers on water,

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions*, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can, but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day, great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically, and evangelically.

Shares of this company to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2 50 each, commencing December 1, 1868, on application to

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THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON

The Exchange of Prisoners—Another Letter from Commissioner Ould—Movements of Gen. Rosecrans and Senator Drake.

DEMOCRACY.

A Political Riot in Chicago—The "White" Boys in Blue Assail the Irish Tanners.

The Threatened Outbreak of the Blairites in Missouri.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Ex-Rebel Commissioner Ould.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The ex-Rebel Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners, Ould, is out in another letter to-day in defense of the policy pursued by the Confederate authorities towards the Union prisoners during the Rebellion. He says his celebrated letter to General Winder, written in the spring of 1863, wherein he said, in reference to the Union prisoners, "I have made arrangements largely in our favor; we get rid of a set of miserable wretches, and receive some of the best material I ever saw." Ould, it is well understood, is engaged to write a series of such articles in the defense of the Democracy and Seymour and Blair.

Senator Drake,

Of Missouri, arrived here this morning from Massachusetts, where he has been sojourning since the recess. He has been through all the New England States, and though he did not take an active part in the canvass, yet he has made it his business to ascertain all the facts relative to the political prospects in that section. His opinion is that all the New England States will give increased majorities for the Republican ticket this fall.

General Rosecrans

was in the State Department to-day in consultation with Secretary Seward relative to the Mexican mission. He also gave Mr. Seward some account of his visit to White Sulphur Springs, with which it is understood the Secretary was highly pleased, though he expressed a doubt as to the genuineness of the professions of loyalty made by certain of the Confederates whom Rosecrans met.

He afterwards called upon the President, and had a long interview, during which he related the story of his exploits among the big Rebels at the White Sulphur Springs.

General Rosecrans leaves to-night for New York, where he proposes meeting some of the big Democrats interested in the election of Seymour and Blair.

The Revenue Department.

There is no change in the Internal Revenue muddle, though the friends of both McCulloch and Rollins express confidence that a compromise will soon be effected whereby the dead lock will be broken.

FROM CHICAGO.

Disgraceful Proceedings at a Political Meeting—The "White" Boys in Blue on the Rampage.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—There was a serious riot here last night at an Irish political meeting in the Eighth Ward. The Democrats in attendance exceeded the Republicans in numbers, and somehow or other, each party laying the blame on the other, a fight was inaugurated of a most alarming character. One Mr. John Pope attempted to state the purpose of the meeting, when the *White Boys* in Blue proceeded to drown his voice with yells, shrieks and groans. The entrance of the Irish Tanners was the signal for the crowning outburst of ferocity.

The scene which followed was of the most exciting nature from the struggling crowd, where clubs and flags and torch sticks waved and fluttered in the wildest confusion. Howls, yells, groans, and blasphemy succeeded. The burning torches of the Tanners were overturned and, all aflame, scattered about the room, setting fire the building in several places and requiring instant attention to prevent its destruction. Clubs, fists, slung shots, and revolvers were used, and the Tanners, taken by surprise, by the evidently preconcerted assault, and greatly overpowered, were driven out into the streets. Here, the riot still raging, paving stones were called into requisition in addition to other weapons, and it seemed likely that many would be killed.

The alarm had been sent to the Fourth Street Police Station, and a squad of policemen came on the double-quick to the scene. Captain Kennedy, of the Western Division Police, also hurried down in a buggy, and rising up in his carriage, ordered the crowd to disperse. The presence of these peacemakers had the desired effect, and the rioters began to disperse, when some one raised the yell of "Seymour and Blair." For a moment it seemed as if the assault would be renewed. The police succeeded in arresting three men, and the rioters gradually dispersed.

At least none of the Tanners were found to be seriously hurt, and many more were slightly injured. It is not known as yet that a single member of the attacking party was seriously hurt. The Democrats assert that the meeting was not called as a Republican one, that it was intended as a device to lure Irishmen into the radical ranks, and that the outbreak was provoked by calling the Democrats "dogs," and by using threats of violence towards them. There is much excitement in the city over the affair.

General Grant and Family

arrived in this city quietly this morning, to spend a day or two with his brother.

A Personal Encounter.

W. W. O'Brien, the Democratic candidate for Congress at large from Illinois, and General Mitchell, Sheriff of Gales county, of this State, had a fight at Mattoon on Friday, growing out of a political discussion. No great damage was done to either party.

AFFAIRS AT OMAHA.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, August 29.—Seven hundred and eighty miles of the Union Pacific Railroad are completed to-day. John Coon, the Chicago billiardist, arrived last evening and is making preparations for a grand billiard tournament at Brunswick Hall, in this city, on September 7. Professor Carme and other celebrated billiardists are expected. Several valuable prizes will be awarded.

G. F. Myers, Chief Quartermaster, closed a contract for building military barracks here, at $117,000.

FROM LOUISIANA.

Non-Payment of the Police Force—Enactments by the Legislature—Important Railroad Provisions.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 29.—The police force of New Orleans have not been paid for five months. Yesterday a committee from the force waited on the Mayor with a memorial, setting forth that many of the officers are without means to procure the commonest necessities of life; that their families are in actual want; that some officers have been reduced to absolute beggary, and have been compelled to solicit from the charitable whose residences they guard, food to take to their families; and stating that it was not charity they asked, but pay for labor honestly performed.

Councils considered the memorial and passed a resolution declaring their inability to move in the matter, and referred the memorial to the Legislature.

In the House yesterday an act was passed amending the charter of the city of Jefferson, providing for a new election of city officers on January 1, and empowering the Governor to remove the present incumbents, as the latter were elected under the present Constitution.

The House also passed a bill prohibiting any distinction on account of color or previous condition on routes of travel, places of entertainment or public resort. The following are portions of the bill:—

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons commanding any steamer, sailing vessel, or water craft, plying in this State, to make any distinction on board of any of the above mentioned vessels, to refuse accommodations on account of race or color.

Section 3. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons conducting or controlling any railroad company, stage line, or vehicle, to make any distinction, or refuse accommodation, to any person or persons on account of race or color.

Section 4. Any person or persons violating the provisions of this Act, on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $100, and not exceeding $500, receivable before any competent tribunal in this State; or imprisonment not less than three months, and not exceeding one year.

Section 5. All acts, parts of acts, and ordinances in force in the State contrary to the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This act shall go into effect from and after its passage.

Senator Bacon offered a resolution in the Senate yesterday, setting forth that charges of bribery, and other improper practices, against members of the Legislature, while acting in a legislative capacity have obtained ascendancy, and that it is the duty of the Senate to vindicate its character and calling for a committee of investigation.

The resolution was saddled with half-a-dozen amendments intended to kill it, and it was laid over until to day.

FROM MISSOURI.

The Registrator Difficulties—Fears of a Riot—The Sheriffs are Called Upon for Protection.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29.—Registration is progressing quietly and rapidly in this city, but from the accounts from the interior, we learn that in some localities difficulties have occurred, and the Sheriffs have been in some instances obliged to provide protection for the Registrators against threats and intimidations.

F. Morgan, formerly a soldier in the First Iowa Cavalry, and resident of St. Louis for the past two years, was refused registration to-day for the reason that he was unable to produce his discharge papers.

Much indignation is felt against the registrators. A large number were rejected to-day on the ground of Rebel sympathy. Over one hundred men were naturalized this morning. It is not unlikely that considerable blood will be shed before the registration is completed.

On Wednesday next a delegation of General Blair's friends leave here for New Orleans, for the purpose of presenting to the Blair Knights of that city a splendid silk banner, which cost $1000, a present from a few Democratic merchants of St. Louis.

John L. Phelps, Democratic candidate for Governor, arrived here last evening. He was serenaded at the Southern Hotel and made a speech acknowledging the compliment. He announced that the State would go Democratic in the coming campaign, and that, if he should be elected Governor for the next two years, he would have the laws impartially executed, and inaugurate a financial uniformity. He would not take money from the State Treasury, as the present Chief Magistrate had done, without warrant.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Republican Nominations—Affairs in the Legislature.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tenn, Aug. 29.—Colonel Louis Telman, of Bedford county, was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District yesterday. His competitor was Hon. James Mullens, the sitting member.

In the House, yesterday, the Senate resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to wait on the President and ask protection for the State against the Ku-Klux Democracy, brought out a very spirited debate. The resolution will probably be adopted to day.

Nothing of consequence was done in the Senate.

FROM ASPINWALL.

Arrival of the Alaska—A Destructive Fire.

NEW YORK, August 29.—The Alaska brings Panama advices of August 20, and $500,000 in treasure.

The opposition line steamship Dakotah reached Aspinwall on the 19th, having been fourteen days on the passage from New York, detained by rough weather off Hatteras, and making the rest of the voyage with one wheel.

A fire occurred at Guavaquil on August 6, destroying thirty-five dwellings, and much other property.

The United States gunboat Saco had arrived at Aspinwall.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug 29—Cotton quiet at 30½c. Flour dull; sales of 7000 barrels at yesterday's quotations. Wheat dull. Corn quiet; sales of 29 000 bushels at $1 16@1 28. Oats; sales of 40,000 bushels at 80@82c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $28 80. Lard dull at 18¾@18¾c Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.—Cotton dull, and nominally 30c. Flour dull and unchanged; market favors buyers. Wheat dull; good to prime, $2 @2 45; choice, $2.50@2.65 Corn firm; prime white, $1.20@1.25. Oats dull; good to choice, 65@67c. Rye uncnanged. Provisions firm at yesterday's figures.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	126¼	Toledo & Wabash	53¾
N. Y. and E. R.	46½	Mil. & St. Paul com.	77
Ph. and Res. R.	90¾	Adams Express	48
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85¾	Wells. Fargo Exp.	24½
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	86¾	U. S. Express Co.	41
Chi. and N. W. com	83¼	Tennessee 6s, new	62¼
Chi. and N. W. pref.	83¼	Gold	145
Chi. and R. I. R.	102¼	Market dull and steady.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	108¾		

DIED.

[*For additional Death Notices see the Fifth Page.*]

SEELY.—On the morning of the 29th instant, Mrs. ANNA S. SEELY, in the 65th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, F. A. Heyl, Thorp's lane, Germantown, on Tuesday morning, September 1, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 10 o'clock train from town at Duy's Lane Station. 8 2

FOURTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

A Suicide on a Steamer—Destruction of Farm Buildings.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—A passenger on the steamer John Brooks, from Portland for Boston, last evening, jumped overboard when off Cape Elizabeth and drowned, although the boat was stopped and every exertion made to rescue him. He was about twenty-one years of age, and it is supposed his name was Gray.

LOWELL, Aug. 29.—Four large barns and other outbuildings on the farm of Poshee Rogers, near Lowell, were burned this morning, having been designedly set on fire. The property has been owned in the Rogers' family for more than a hundred years. The loss will reach $10,000.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Fire at Schaghticoke Falls.

TROY, Aug. 29.—A fire at Schaghticoke Falls, in this county, this morning, destroyed about $12,000 worth of property. The heaviest sufferers are John Connors, merchant tailor, $5000, and Andrew Supperly, $6000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The Spiritualistic Convention.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 29.—At the afternoon session of the Spiritualists' Convention yesterday, the report of the Committee on organization was adopted. Also resolutions on the death of several noted Spiritualists. The Committee on education made a report which was adopted. At the evening session an inspirational poem was delivered by Mr. Wheeler and the Convention adjourned sine die,

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

The New York *Herald* this morning says:—

"Money continues very abundant at four per cent. on call, and the principal dealers in Government securities are enabled to borrow largely at three and three and a half per cent., although small amounts on mixed collaterals are loaned at five per cent., and in one instance we heard of a bank which proposes to advance its rate for stock loans to six, but we question whether any one can be found willing to pay it at present. The remittances of currency westward this week have been very light compared with those of the two previous weeks, and the bank statement to be published to-morrow is expected to be correspondingly favorable. The railway share market is dull and the public seem apathetical y, but the cliques are diligent in sustaining prices whether justified by real values or not. Erie is still wavering, and to-day it declined to 47¾, while the Western shares were generally firm.

"The market for Government securities has been again very steady and active to-day, and a further advance in prices took place, especially for the five-twenties of 1862, which are scarce for delivery and considerably oversold by the bears alike with the later issues of the same bonds. There has been a particularly active inquiry for the bonds of 1864 and 1867 and the brisk borrowing demand for them indicates the extent of the "short" interest outstanding. The demand for all the issues has been both large and well distributed and the indications favor considerably higher prices our national securities being still the cheapest as well as the safest in the country. There is a movement on foot among the foreign bankers to convert a large amount of the Five-twenties of 1862 now held in Europe into the bonds of 1864 and 1867, for the sake of the difference in price between them, the new bonds being preferable, also owing to the fact of their having a longer period to run. The exchange in question will be made without any disturbance whatever of any of the markets and it will result in a closer approximation in prices of the gold and the new bonds. At the close the market was firm at the following quotations:—Registered, 1881, 114¾@114¾; coupon, 1881, 114¾@114¾; 5-20's, registered, 1862, 108½@109; 5-20s coupon, 1862, 114¾@115; do 1864, 109⅞@110; do., 1865, 111¾@111¾; do., 1865, January and July, 108½@108¾; do., 1867, 108½@108½; do., 1868, 108⅝@108⅞; 10-40's registered, 104@104½; 10-40's, coupon, 108¼@108⅝; September coupons, 1865, 118¾; October do., 118¾."

—The Charleston *Daily News* of August 26, speaks of the rice crop of the Carolinas and Georgia thus:—

"This valuable grain, which supplies so important an item of food to the human race, and which is among the oldest agricultural products of the State, promises, according to the reports received up to this time, to show a more promising yield than it has heretofore done since the war. By the way we not wish it to be supposed that we are about having an ante-war crop. It will take much time to produce that result, and a large expenditure of capital and labor; but we mean that the growth of the season will exhibit, if the weather continues favorable, a very handsome increase over that of the year before. The rice estates lying immediately near the coast were neglected in many cases during the war, and the want of money facilitates, and the difficulties attending the management of labor since, have prevented the plantations, which had their banks and ditches clogged dated, from being cultivated, and the consequence has been that the planting of the grain has been necessarily restricted. There is also an indisposition on the part of many to incur large expenditures in the cultivation of this article, for the reason that should Congress remove the duty, the grain would fall to so low a figure in the face of the competition of East India and other foreign rice, that the business would be unremunerative, and would have to be largely abandoned. With the price at present paid for labor, and the limited results obtained from it in many cases, this argument undoubtedly has force, and it will be necessary for our planters to overcome the obstacles by the use of machinery, if possible, and the employment of only such labor as will faithfully perform its work. The product of South Carolina and Georgia, with the amount grown in Louisiana, being ample for home consumption, the yield in this last State being reported full and abundant, there is every prospect that imported rice will be forced out of the market during the coming year; and may we not hope that the time is not distant when it will be found of advantage to the planter to place the large pearly grain grown on the soil of Carolina in the markets of the world, to take its place ahead of all competitors?"

—The St. Louis *Republican* says:—

"We are gratified to observe the indications of returning prosperity to our city and State as evidenced by the increased local business over the Pacific Railroad. Until the present year the producers upon the rich portions of our State through which the railroad passes have been so occupied in repairing their devastated farms, and recovering from the great losses incident upon the war, that they had little to send abroad, and their purchases of even necessary articles, to say nothing of the luxuries to which they had been accustomed, have been very limited; but we now see that they have made most decided progress, and that immigration is rapidly settling upon those most productive lands, for they are now sending us larger quantities of produce, and receiving in return the innumerable articles required by a thriving population. During one day last week, besides various other large shipments the Pacific Railroad brought to our city over 60 car loads of grain, thus affording an almost entirely new source of business. The lands along the line of that railroad, in the western part of our State, though well adapted to the growth of the different productions of this climate, seem exceedingly well fitted for the raising of wheat, and we are informed by one of our largest flour manufacturers that for making the fine brands of flour, the grain brought by the Pacific Railroad will be worth more than that brought by all the other railroads terminating here. We learn that the earnings of the Pacific Railroad for the month of July are largely in excess of those for the same month in 1867, and that the receipts for the first twenty days of the present month are more than 25 per cent. larger than for the corresponding period of last year. As this railroad is essentially a Missouri, if not a St. Louis enterprise, and one of the very greatest importance to the business of our city, we congratulate our merchants upon these new indications of its prosperity."

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	125¾	Pacific M. S. Co.	102
N. Y. and Erie R.	46⅝	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	108½
Ph. and Res. R.	90¾	Western U. Tel.	34½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85¾	Mil. & St. Paul com	77½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87½	Adams Express	48
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	83½	Wells Fargo	24¾
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	83	U. S Express Co.	41½
Chi. and R. I. R.	102¾	Tennessees, new	63
Toledo & Wabash.	53½	Gold	144⅞

Market dull.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—William Ewing has been held in $1000 bail by Alderman Beitler, upon the charge of committing an assault and battery upon one Thomas Evans. It appears that Evans some time since sued Ewing, and obtained judgment, the latter being also mulcted in the costs. Yesterday Ewing went to Evans' house and demanded the return of the $2 50 costs. Evans refused, when Ewing assaulted him.

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